Museum Victoria Science Reports 10: 1–42 (2006)

ISSN 1833-0290
https://doi.org/10.24199/j.mvsr.2006.10

A checklist and bibliography of the Opisthobranchia (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of Victoria and the Bass Strait area, south-eastern Australia

ROBERT BURN

Honorary Associate, Museum Victoria, GPO Box 666, Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia

Abstract

Burn, R. 2006. A checklist and bibliography of the Opisthobranchia (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of Victoria and the Bass Strait area, south-eastern Australia. *Museum Victoria Science Reports* 10: 1–38.
A checklist of the opisthobranch fauna (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Opisthobranchia) of Victoria and the Bass Strait area, south-eastern Australia comprises a total of 364 nominal species, divided as follows: Acteonida and Cephalaspidea 77 species, Rhodopemorpha 1 species, Sacoglossa 31 species, Anaspidea 10 species, Umbraculida 2 species, Pleurobranchida 6 species, Pteropoda 25 species, and Nudibranchia 212 species. One hundred and thirty eight species (38%) are assigned to genus only; these include both unidentified and unnamed species. Forty species (11%) are yet to be taken alive within the checklist area. The bibliography includes references for the original descriptions of all the genera and all the named species, together with all literature pertinent in some way to the opisthobranch fauna of Victoria, the Bass Strait area, and south-eastern Australia.

Keywords

Mollusca, Gastropoda, Opisthobranchia, Australia, Victoria, Bass Strait, checklist

Introduction

This checklist is a compilation of the 364 opisthobranch mollusc species recorded from, or otherwise known to the author as occurring in, Victoria and the Bass Strait area, south-eastern Australia. Many entries are of unidentified and unnamed species, even generic placement is in doubt in some instances. Geographically, the checklist covers the opisthobranch fauna of the area enclosed by a line in the west from the Victoria/South Australia border to the north-west corner of Tasmania, a line in the east from the Victoria/New South Wales border to the north-east corner of Tasmania, the entire coastline of Victoria along the north, and the north coastline of Tasmania along the south (roughly 37°30–41°S, 140°–150°E). Bass Strait itself is generally less than 100 m deep. However, the area delineated above includes slope waters up to 600 m deep in the west and 2000 m in the east, hence inclusion of some few deep-water species in the checklist.

Zoogeographically, Victoria and the Bass Strait area lies within the southern Australian temperate region, and many opisthobranch species have wide distributions across southern Australia. At times, warmer-water incursions, more commonly from the east than from the west, bring warm-temperate species into the Bass Strait area, and on rarer occasions, tropical and sub-tropical species to eastern Bass Strait. Cool-temperate species from south-eastern Tasmania are also sometimes recorded from Victoria and the Bass Strait area. Further afield, New Zealand too influences the Victorian and Bass Strait fauna with about 20 species in common, not including the pteropods.

Opisthobranchs are found from the intertidal to the deepest seas. The species in this checklist have a depth range of 0-1760 m, with the vast majority occurring in the top 30 m. Because of their beauty, opisthobranchs are favoured animals, especially of the SCUBA-diving fraternity, and many regional guides are available to help identify species seen, photographed or collected. For the Australian area, at least six such guides have been published within the past 20 years (Willan & Coleman, 1984; Coleman, 1989, 2001; Burn, 1989; Wells & Bryce, 1993; Marshall & Willan, 1999), each of which illustrates some species occurring within the Victoria and Bass Strait area. Most species however are small to very small, often not easily seen in life and difficult to distinguish clearly from their food host, and problematic to photograph and draw. No guide is available to help identify these small species.

Opisthobranchs are a very common component of the intertidal shorelines of Victoria and the Bass Strait area, both in numbers of species and number of specimens. The majority of species are small to very small and are therefore easily overlooked or not recognised. Nevertheless, by exploring the various habitats on and around a rocky reef on the central Victorian coastline (Wilsons Promontory to Cape Otway), it is possible for an experienced person to observe 20-30, exceptionally more than 40, species on a single low tide. Repeated fortnightly observation and exploitation of all accessible habitats over two years at a single location (Point Danger, Torquay, 1980-1981, R. Burn unpublished observations) resulted in a list of 95 species, at least 10% of which were new to science or previously unrecorded for Victoria. Over a longer period and by more than one observer, the channel banks at San Remo, Westernport produced a list exceeding 120 species, again with both new and unrecorded species (Burn, 1990). In deeper waters, the Bass Strait Survey 1979-1984 showed that opisthobranchs are common and diverse throughout the Strait, some 140 live-taken species having been separated from benthic samples. Five stations, sampled by epibenthic sled in depths of 55-130 m, averaged 21 species per station (Burn in Poore et al., 1985). However, large sampling gaps remain to be investigated: little is known of the shallow water opisthobranch fauna of eastern Victoria (Wilsons Promontory to Cape Howe) or of the eastern and western sections of the north coast of Tasmania.

Some species in the checklist have yet to be found alive in Victoria and the Bass Strait area. These species are marked with an asterisk (*). This applies particularly to records of shell-bearing species (Cephalaspidea, Anaspidea, Thecosomata). No attempt has been made to assess the interstitial opisthobranchs that may occur in the marine meiobenthos of south-eastern Australia. Species likely to occur include members of the small order Acochlidioidea, as well as cephalaspideans (*Philine, Philinoglossa*) and aeolidoideans (*Pseudovermis*).

The systematic classification followed in the checklist is essentially that tabled in *Mollusca: The Southern Synthesis* (Beesley et al., 1998). Papers published since 1995 (date of the final acceptance of manuscripts for the above publication) and the closing date (30 September 2006) of the checklist present many changes, some major, some minor, some well supported, some speculative. At the time of writing, the newest "Working Classification of Gastropoda" (Bouchet & Rocroi, 2005) summarizes recent phlyogenetic research, and speculates upon things to come. Reference to many of these changes is inserted at various points of the checklist.

History of discovery

"The history of discovery of opisthobranchs in Australia is best considered separately for those with shells and those without. Species with shells were included with other shelled molluscs by early collectors and so their discovery follows the path described elsewhere for other marine shells." (Rudman, 1998: 919). Shell-less species were too much of a problem for early collectors, so much so that they were almost totally ignored. The history of discovery of opisthobranchs in Victoria and the Bass Strait area mirrors that for Australia.

The very first shell-less opisthobranch reported from Victoria and the Bass Strait area was *Pleurobranchaea maculata* by Quoy & Gaimard (1832) who had dredged specimens in Westernport, Victoria between 12th-19th November 1826. Sixty-three years elapsed before the report of another species, *Scyllaea pelagica,* from dredgings near Port Phillip Heads by John Bracebridge Wilson (Hedley, 1895). Then, 10 years later, the great Danish opisthobranch worker Rudolph Bergh described seven northcoast Tasmanian species sent to him by Miss Mary Lodder of Launceston: *Aeolidiella faustina* (= *Spurilla macleayi*), *Alloiodoris marmorata*, *Discodoris dubia* and *D. egena* (= *Paradoris dubia)*, *Chromodoris tasmaniensis*, *Aphelodoris luctuosa* (= *A. berghi*), and *Acanthodoris metulifera* (Bergh, 1904; 1905). A very long gap followed.

During the 1930s and 1940s, Mrs Euphemia Freame of Seaholme, well known for her activities in the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria and her small bayside museum, collected opisthobranchs which she forwarded to Joyce Allan at the Australian Museum, Sydney for identification. These identifications were made available to the compilers of, and were included in, an inventory of the marine and estuarine molluscs of Victoria (Macpherson & Chapple, 1951). The species included in the inventory were: *Ceratosoma brevicaudatum*, *Hoplodoris nodulosa* (as *Staurodoris pustulata*), *Dendrodoris nigra* (as *D. melaena*) *Doriopsilla carneola* (as *Dendrodoris carneola*), *Paradoris dubia* (as *Alloiodoris marmorata*), *Aphelodoris berghi* (as *Archidoris varia*), and *Armina* sp. 1 (as *Armina cygnea* Bergh, 1876, a large species known from NSW, SA and WA, and possibly the northern coastline of Australia). At this stage, the checklist of Victorian and Bass Strait numbered 44 shell-bearing and eight shell-less or nudibranch species, totalling 52 species.

Shortly after, the writer collected his first nudibranch, *Ceratosoma brevicaudatum*, under stones among seagrass, San Remo, Westernport, 13 March 1954. A burgeoning interest soon led to a single-minded concentration on nudibranchs and shelled opisthobranchs, and the rapid expansion of knowledge of the Victorian fauna. The next listing of Victorian marine molluscs (Macpherson & Gabriel, 1962) included 58 shelled and 62 nudibranch species, a total of 120 species. In a little more than 10 years, the known opisthobranch fauna had more than doubled (Burn, 1957a, 1957b, 1958, 1960b). By 1980, the opisthobranch fauna known to the writer from Victoria and the Bass Strait area had more than doubled again to 250 species. This number included many species described or recorded in papers published from 1963 to 1979 (Burn, see bibliography), as well as many species awaiting description for want of additional material and time to work up the descriptive text.

The last quarter century have seen the number increase further with the descriptions of new species (Rudman, 1982, 1983, 1986, 1987a, 1987b, 1990; Willan, 1988; Miller & Willan, 1986). Intensive intertidal and subtidal field work by the writer and colleagues, and deeper water survey work in Bass Strait by Museum Victoria, have revealed additional new records and new species. All species, named, unnamed, and unidentified, have an entry in the checklist, the total now standing at 363, of which 152 are shell-bearing and 212 nudibranch species. And still more species await discovery!

Use of the checklist

Each entry for genus and species in the checklist includes page reference to its original description. In addition, for each species is listed: the type locality where designated; distribution by State and Territory clockwise around Australia (V – Victoria, T – Tasmania, SA – South Australia, WA – Western Australia, NT – Northern Territory, Q – Queensland, NSW – New South Wales; plus NZ – New Zealand, main and subantarctic islands); and depth range. Generic misplacements and species synonyms, by which species have been described or reported in the literature subsequent to the original description, are listed by name only. Reference to recent, mostly colour, figures of species, where available, are also included. In places, some systematic, taxonomic or distributional comment completes the entry. Entries for unnamed or unidentified species include some descriptive comment to separate that species from named congeners, and to aid its recognition.

Checklist

Class Opisthobranchia

Order Acteonida

Superfamily Acteonoidea

Family Acteonidae d'Orbigny, 1843

Acteon Montfort, 1810

Acteon Montfort, 1810: 314

Type species. Bulla tornatilis Linnaeus, 1758

**Acteon fructuosus* Iredale, 1936

Acteon fructuosus Iredale, 1936: 330, pl. xxxiv, fig.28

*Type locality.*off Green Cape, NSW, 150 m

Distribution. NSW, V: 100-150 m

**Acteon retusus* Verco, 1907

Actaeon retusus Verco, 1907: 309

Type locality. Off Beachport, South Australia, 425 m

Distribution. V, T, SA: 150-200 m

Acteon fructuosus and *A. retusus* are extremely close in shell characters, and may be forms of the one species.

**Acteon subroseus* Iredale, 1936

Acteon subroseus Iredale, 1936: 330, pl. xxxiv, fig.25

Type locality. Off Montague Island, NSW, 130-150 m

Distribution. NSW, V: 100-150 m

Knowledge of the radular characteristics of these three species may lead to their reassignment to other genera within the family.

Obrussena Iredale, 1930

Obrussena Iredale, 1930: 175
(= *Obrussa* Iredale, 1925: 269, preocc.)

Type species. Obrussa bracteata Iredale, 1925

A doubtful inclusion in the family Acteonidae.

**Obrussena bracteata* (Iredale, 1925)

Obrussa bracteata Iredale, 1925: 269, pl. 42, fig. 15

Type locality. 140-150 m off Narrabeen

Distribution. NSW, T: 140-180 m

Pupa Röding, 1798

Pupa Röding, 1798: 110

Type species. Pupa griselba Röding, 1798 = *Bulla solidula* Linnaeus, 1758

**Pupa affinis* (A. Adams, 1855)

Solidula affinis A. Adams, 1855: 61
Buccinulus niveus Angas, 1871a: 19, pl. 1, fig. 27

Type locality. Moreton Bay, Queensland

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, tropical and warm temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-50 m

Beu (2004) presents a very extensive synonymy for this presumptive wide ranging tropical and warm temperate species. Of the two species hitherto listed for Victorian waters, his evidence for the inclusion of *nivea* as a synonym is conclusive. On the contrary, slight differences in the radula support retention of *tragulata* as a separate deeper-water species.

**Pupa tragulata* Iredale, 1936

Pupa tragulata Iredale, 1936: 331, pl. xxiv, fig. 23

Type locality. Off Sydney, NSW, 160-180 m

Distribution. NSW, V: 150-200 m

Family Aplustridae Gray, 1847

(=Hydatinidae Pilsbry, 1895)

The well-known family name Hydatinidae Pilsbry, 1895 is invalid. It is a homonym of the earlier "Hydatinidae Ehrenberg, 1838, based on *Hydatina* Ehrenberg, 1828 (Rotatifer); Hydatinidae Ehrenberg is invalid because its type genus is a junior homonym but it remains an available name" (Bouchet & Rocroi, 2005). It is replaced by Aplustridae Gray, 1847, the type genus of which *Aplustrum* Schumacher, 1817 is currently assigned to the synonymy of *Hydatina* Schumacher, 1817 (Rudman, 1972).

Hydatina Schumacher, 1817

Hydatina Schumacher, 1817: 186

Type species. Bulla physis Linnaeus, 1758

Hydatina physis Linnaeus, 1758

Hydatina physis Linnaeus, 1758: 727
Hydatina physis.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 22 (photo: species 5)

Type locality. unknown

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, WA, NT, circum-global tropical and warm temperate: 0-10 m

Family Bullinidae Gray, 1850

Bullina Férussac, 1822

Bullina Férussac, 1822: xxx

Type species. Bulla scabra Gmelin, 1791 (non Müller, 1776) = *Bulla lineata* Gray, 1825

Bullina lineata (Gray, 1825)

Bulla lineata (Gray, 1825): 408
Bullina lineata.—Edgar, 1997: 270 (photo)

Type locality. Sydney, Australia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, WA, NT, Indo-Pacific tropical and warm temperate: 0-45 m.

Family Ringiculidae Philippi, 1853

Ringicula Deshayes, 1838

Ringicula Deshayes, 1838: 342

Type species. Auricula ringens Lamarck, 1804

**Ringicula australis* Hinds, 1844

Ringicula australis Hinds, 1844: 97

Type locality. Port Lincoln, South Australia

Distribution. V: 50-100 m

**Ringicula grandinosa* Hinds, 1844

Ringicula grandinosa Hinds, 1844: 96

Type locality. Bais Negros, Philippines, 13 m

Distribution. V: 50-100 m

Both *Ringicula australis* and *R. grandinosa* are retainers from earlier lists of Victorian molluscs (*eg* Macpherson & Gabriel, 1962). Preserved subadult material from deep water in eastern Bass Strait is available but has yet to be formally identified.

Order Cephalaspidea

Superfamily Philinoidea

Family Cylichnidae H. & A. Adams, 1854

Adamnestia Iredale, 1936

Adamnestia Iredale, 1936: 333

Type species. Adamnestia peroniana Iredale, 1936 = *Bulla regularis* Gould, 1859 = *Bulla arachis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833

Adamnestia arachis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)

Bulla arachis Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 361
Bulla regularis Gould, 1859: 140
Cylichna arachis.— Angas, 1867: 226
Adamnestia peroniana Iredale, 1936: 333

Type locality. King George Sound, Western Australia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-200 m

Cylichna Lovén, 1846

Cylichna Lovén, 1846: 10

Type species. Bulla cylindracea Pennant, 1777

Cylichna thetidis Hedley, 1903

Cylichna thetidis Hedley, 1903: 395

Type locality. Off Manning River, NSW, 48 m

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 20-200 m

Gabriel (1962: 206, fig. 4) figured a row of teeth from the radula of *Cylichna thetidis* but inadvertedly labelled the figure as representing his new marginellid species *Triginella malinoides* described earlier in the same paper.

Cylichnella Gabb, 1873

Cylichnella Gabb, 1873: 273

Type species. Bulla bidentata d'Orbigny, 1841

Cylichnella sp

Distribution. V: 150 m

Ovate shell, columella with strong plait; assignment doubtful.

Scaphander Montfort, 1810

Scaphander Montfort, 1810: 334

Type species. Bulla lignaria Linnaeus, 1758

**Scaphander illecebrosus* Iredale, 1925

Scaphander illecebrosus Iredale, 1925: 269, pl. 42, fig. 14

Type locality. 32 km east of Babel Island, Flinders Island, 120 m

Distribution. T: 150 m

**Scaphander* sp

Distribution. V: 150 m

A deep water species from off Lakes Entrance, smaller and more trapezoidal in shell shape than *S. illecebrosus* Iredale, 1925.

Sphaerocylichna Thiele, 1925

Sphaerocylichna Thiele, 1925: 242

Type species. Cylichna atyoides Thiele, 1925

Sphaerocylichna encompasses a rather uniform series of deep water species, but little is known of the animals.

**Sphaerocylichna incommoda* (E. A. Smith, 1891)

Bulla incommoda E. A. Smith, 1891: 442
Austrocylichna lagena Burn, 1978: 99, fig. 9

Type locality. Off Sydney, NSW, 870 m

Distribution. NSW, V, SA: 250-870 m

A probable additional synonym is *Cylichna bulloides* Dell, 1956 from New Zealand.

Tornatina A. Adams, 1850

Tornatina A. Adams in Sowerby, 1850: 554

Types species: *Bulla voluta* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 (non Gmelin, 1791) = *Tornatina decorata* Pilsbry, 1904

Tornatina apicina Gould, 1859

Tornatina apicina Gould, 1859: 139

Type locality. Sydney Harbour, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-150 m

**Tornatina apiculata* (Tate, 1879)

Utriculus apiculatus Tate, 1879: 138
Retusa apiculata.— Cotton & Godfrey, 1933: 75

Type locality. King George Sound, Western Australia

Distribution. V, SA, WA: 0-5 m

This species, with type locality King George Sound, WA, is a doubtful record for Victoria.

**Tornatina eumicra* (Crosse in Crosse & Fischer, 1865)

Bulla eumicra Crosse in Crosse & Fischer, 1865: 40, pl. 12, fig. 7
Retusa eumicra.— Cotton & Godfrey, 1933: 75, pl. 1, fig. 3

Type locality. Spencer Gulf, South Australia

Distribution. V, SA, WA: 0-50 m

This species, with type locality St Vincent Gulf, SA, is a doubtful record for Victoria.

Tornatina exserta Hedley, 1903

Tornatina exserta Hedley, 1903: 393

Type locality. Off Manning River, NSW, 48 m

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-200 m

Tornatina sp 1

Distribution. V, SA: 0-20 m

Species distinguished by milky-white blotches in the shell. Records of *Acteocina hofmani* (Angas, 1877) from Victoria are most likely misidentifications of this species. True *hofmani* is larger, more cylindrical, with stronger shoulders.

Tornatina sp 2

Distribution. V: 0-5 m

Exceedingly common estuarine and protected mud-flat species, shell marked by a thick orange-yellow periostracum. This is probably the species identified by Macpherson & Gabriel (1962: 245, fig. 284) as *Acteocina fusiformis* (A. Adams, 1850), a northern Pacific species from Japan.

Tornatina sp 3

Distribution. V, T: 1730 m

Distinguished by very rounded shoulders to the whorls and short nipple-like spire.

Tornatina sp 4

Distribution. V, T: 1730 m

Similar to above species, but with very open aperture.

Family Retusidae Thiele, 1925

Retusa Brown, 1827

Retusa Brown, 1827: pl. xxxviii, fig. 1

Type species. Bulla obtusa Montagu, 1803

**Retusa amphizosta* (Watson, 1886)

Utriculus amphizostus Watson, 1886: 336

Type locality. Cape York, Queensland, 13-17 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA: 0-100 m

May be a complex of similarly shaped species.

Retusa atkinsoni (Tenison Woods, 1876)

Cylichna atkinsoni Tenison Woods, 1876: 156

Type locality. Long Bay, Tasmania

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0-100 m

Holotype figured by May (1903: 113, fig. 11).

Retusa chrysoma Burn in Burn & Bell, 1974

Retusa chrysoma Burn in Burn & Bell, 1974a: 115-116, figs. 1-3

Type locality. Rocky Point, Yanakie, Corner Inlet, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-5 m

Retusa atkinsoni and *R. chrysoma* may be forms of the one species.

Retusa pelyx Burn in Burn & Bell, 1974

Retusa pelyx Burn in Burn & Bell, 1974b: 37-38, figs. 1-6

Type locality. Swan Bay, Port Phillip, Victoria

Distribution. V, T: 0-100 m

Retusa protumida (Hedley, 1903)

Cylichna protumida Hedley, 1903: 396

Type locality. Off Cape Three Points, NSW, 85-110 m

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 30-200 m

Examination of the animal of this sharply conical shelled species may prove it to be better placed in *Pyrunculus* Pilsbry, 1895.

**Retusa pygmaea* (A. Adams, 1850)

Bulla (Cylichna) pygmaea A. Adams, 1850: 595

Type locality. Port Lincoln, South Australia

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-100 m

Retusa sculpta (Gatliff & Gabriel, 1913)

Bullinella pygmaea sculpta Gatliff & Gabriel, 1913a: 69

Type locality. Off Wilsons Promontory, Victoria

Distribution. V, T: 0-50 m

Retusa sculpta remains enigmatic both for genus and for species. Very few live-taken specimens are known. It would seem that the name *sculpta* applies to the southern temperate-water form of a strongly sculptured tropical species that occurs sparsely along the eastern Australian seaboard.

Retusa sp

Distribution. V: 0 m

A species with regularly ovoid shell showing milky-white patches, the animal selectively feeding upon a different series of foraminiferan to *R. chrysoma* and *R. pelyx* (Burn & Bell, 1974a, b).

Volvulella Newton, 1891

Volvulella Newton, 1891: 268

Type species. Bulla acuminata Bruguière, 1792

This is *Rhizorus* auctt. (non Montfort, 1810 = *Bulla* Linnaeus, 1758).

Volvulella rostrata (A. Adams, 1850)

Bulla rostrata A. Adams in Sowerby, 1850: 596
Volvulella parata Iredale, 1936: 332

Type locality. Port Lincoln, South Australia

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-200 m

Family Philinidae Gray, 1850

Philine Ascanius, 1772

Philine Ascanius, 1772: 329

Type species. Bulla aperta Linnaeus, 1767

Philine angasi (Crosse in Crosse & Fischer, 1865)

Bullaea angasi Crosse in Crosse & Fischer, 1865: 38
Philine angasi.—Burn, 1989: pl.44.2 (photo)
Philine angasi.—Edgar, 1997: 270, 271 (photo)

Type locality. Spencer Gulf, South Australia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-500 m

Philine auriformis Suter, 1909

Philine auriformis Suter, 1909: 257

Type locality. Akaroa Harbour, New Zealand, 8-12 m

Distribution. V, T, NZ: 25-90 m

Burn (1969:75) referred to a *Philine* with black-banded gastral plates, collected in 90 m off Lakes Entrance. This has since been identified with the New Zealand *P. auriformis* Suter, 1909, the distribution of which now includes bay localities along the west coast of North America (Gosliner, 1995; Behrens, 2004).

Philine beachportensis Verco, 1909

Philine beachportensis Verco, 1909: 275

Type locality. Off Beachport, South Australia, 365 m

Distribution. V, T, SA: 52-365 m

Philine columnaria Hedley & May, 1908

Philine columnaria Hedley & May, 1908: 123

Type locality. Off Cape Pillar, Tasmania, 220 m

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0 -200 m

Philine teres Hedley, 1903

Philine teres Hedley, 1903: 398

Type locality. Off Cape Three Points, NSW, 55-110 m

Distribution. NSW, V: 55-150 m

Philine trapezia Hedley, 1902

Philine trapezia Hedley, 1902a: 704

Type locality. Off Shark Point, Sydney Harbour, NSW, 25 m

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-200 m

Philine sp 1

Distribution. V, WA: 0-50 m

Orange-bodied, epifaunal species, possibly related to the widespread Indo-Pacific *P. rubrata* Gosliner, 1988.

Philine sp 2

Distribution. V: 0 m

Minute (2-3 mm long), white body, epifaunal.

Philine sp 3

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0 m

White cylindrical body, anterior shell margin with long denticles; infaunal.

Philine sp 4

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-3 m

Small, anteriorly slender, elongate animal, head much longer than visceral hump, infaunal in estuaries.

Family Aglajidae Pilsbry, 1895

Melanochlamys Cheeseman, 1881

Melanochlamys Cheeseman, 1881: 224

Type species. Melanochlamys cylindrica Chesseman, 1881

Melanochlamys queritor (Burn, 1957)

Aglaia queritor Burn, 1957a:115
Aglaja henri Burn 1969: 71, figs. 8-9
Aglaja (Melanochlamys) queritor.— Burn, 1974: 50

Type locality. Portarlington, Port Phillip, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, SA: 0-6 m

Melanochlamys sp

Melanochlamys sp. — Coleman, 2001: 119 (photo)

Distribution. V, T, SA: 3-71 m

Pale greyish body with sparse brown spotting dorsally; figured (Coleman, 2001: 119) as *Melanochlamys* sp from Bass Strait, 3 m on sand.

Noalda Iredale, 1936

Noalda Iredale, 1936: 334

Type species. Hydatina exigua Hedley, 1912

Noalda exigua (Hedley, 1912)

Hydatina exigua Hedley, 1912: 158
Noalda exigua. — Burn, 1998: 953, fig. 16-31 C-F

Type locality. Middle Head, Sydney Harbour, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-37 m

Animal and shell figured (Burn, 1998) from Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria, on algae at low tide.

Philinopsis Pease, 1860

Philinopsis Pease, 1860a :21

Type species. Philinopsis speciosa Pease, 1860

Philinopsis cyanea (Martens, 1879)

Doridium cyanea Martens, 1879: 738

Type locality. Inhambane, Mozambique

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, WA, NT, tropical to warm temperate Indo-west Pacific: 0-20 m

Rudman (2006; "March 24. Comment on *Philinopsis cyanea*? from Victoria") identifies, and pictures a 25 mm long animal seen at Steeles Rock, Portarlington, Port Phillip, Victoria by Trevor McMurrich, 18 March 2006. Reference to the original notes and sketches of the specimen reported (Burn, 1957a: 117) as *Aglaia taronga* from Swan Bay, Port Phillip, Victoria strongly suggests that this specimen should be re-identified as *Philinopsis cyanea*. The 1957 specimen was velvet black in colour with a narrow white edging to the parapodia, an orange line each side of the anterior part of the head shield, an orange submarginal band along each parapodium, and the posterior end of the head shield was held abruptly raised. This matches almost exactly the specimen illustrated in Rudman (2006).

Philinopsis lineolata (H. & A. Adams, 1854)

Aglaia lineolata H.& A. Adams, 1854: 27, pl. 58, fig. 4
Philinopsis lineolata.—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 31, 33 (photo: species 22)
Philinopsis lineolata.—Coleman, 2001: 120 (photo)

Type locality. Indo-Pacific

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, NT, NZ, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-60 m

Philinopsis taronga (Allan, 1933)

Aglaia taronga Allan, 1933: 444
Aglaja (Philinopsis) taronga.— Burn, 1974: 50
Chelidonura aureopunctata Rudman, 1968: 221
Philinopsis taronga.— Coleman, 2001:121 (photo)

Type locality. Athol Bay, Sydney Harbour, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T, NZ: 0-150 m

Philinopsis sp 1

Distribution. V: 0 m

Distinguished from congeners by the presence of short tentaculiform corners of the anterior foot.

Philinopsis sp 2

Distribution. V: 25-35 m

A small (<5 mm) all white species from deeper water off the Gippsland coast. Possibly to be identified with *Philinopsis virgo* (Rudman, 1968) from 100 m in northern New Zealand, a larger (20 mm) completely white species.

Philinopsis sp 3

Distribution. V, SA, WA: 5-40 m

Pale brown species with network of brown lines on foot.

Family Gastropteridae Swainson, 1840

Gastropteron Kosse, 1813

Gastropteron Kosse, 1813: 10

Type species. Gastropteron meckeli Kosse, 1813

Gastropteron sp

Distribution. V, T: 70-150 m

Animal with large, very thin external shell enclosing visceral mass.

Sagaminopteron Tokioka & Baba, 1964

Sagaminopteron Tokioka & Baba, 1964: 218

Type species. Sagminopteron ornatum Tokioka & Baba, 1964

Sagaminopteron ornatum Tokioka & Baba, 1964

Sagaminopteron ornatum Tokioka & Baba, 1964: 218
Sagaminopteron ornatum.—Wells & Bryce, 1993: 29 (photo: species 17)
Sagaminopteron ornatum.— Edgar, 1997: 271 (photo)
Sagaminopteron ornatum.—Coleman, 2001: 121 (photo)

Type locality. Sagami Bay, Japan, 13 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-25 m

Siphopteron Gosliner, 1989

Siphopteron Gosliner, 1989: 340
Type species. Siphopteron tigrinum Gosliner, 1989

Siphopteron sp 1

Distribution. V, T: 0-20 m

An all orange or orange and yellow species with black tip to cephalic siphon and to visceral appendage.

Siphopteron sp 2

Distribution. V, WA: 0-20 m

Red or orange body with longitudinal blue lines on outer surfaces; close to *S. tigrinum* Gosliner, 1989.

Siphopteron sp 3

Distribution. V: 0 m

A dark greyish species with pattern of reddish tessellated patches on visceral mass and parapodia.

Superfamily Bulloidea

Family Bullidae Gray, 1827

Bulla Linnaeus, 1758

Bulla Linnaeus, 1758: 725

Type species. Bulla ampulla Linnaeus, 1758

Bulla quoyii Gray in Dieffenbach, 1843

Bulla australis Gray, 1825: 408 (non Férussac, 1822)
Bulla australis Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 357 (non Férussac, 1822)
Bulla quoyii Gray in Dieffenbach 1843: 243
Bulla tennissima Sowerby, 1868: pl. 1, fig. 4
Bullaria botanica Hedley, 1918: M104
Quibulla botanica.— Iredale, 1929: 349
Bulla quoyii.— Willan, 1978: 58
Bulla quoyii.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 25 (photo: species 10)
Bulla quoyii.— Edgar, 1997: 283 (photo)

Type locality. New Zealand

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-20 m

Willan (1978) reviewed the nomenclatural complexities of this species, and introduced the name *Bulla quoyii* into the Australian molluscan fauna. Wells (1985) added *Bulla tenuissima* Sowerby, 1868 to the synonymy of *Bulla quoyii*.

Family Haminoeidae Pilsbry, 1895

Austrocylichna Burn, 1974

Austrocylichna Burn, 1974a: 44

Type species. Bulla exigua A. Adams, 1850

Austrocylichna exigua (A. Adams, 1850)

Bulla exigua A. Adams, 1850 in Adams, 1850: 589

Type locality. Port Lincoln, South Australia

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-20 m

Cylichnatys Kuroda & Habe, 1952

Cylichnatys Kuroda & Habe, 1952: 51

Type species. Bullinella striata Yamakawa, 1911 = *Haminea angusta* Gould, 1859

Cylichnatys campanula Burn, 1978

Cylichnatys campanula Burn, 1978b: 104-106, figs. 11-17

Type locality. Rocky Point, Yanakie, Corner Inlet, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-5 m

Haminoea [Turton] in Turton & Kingston in Carrington, 1830

Haminoea [Turton] in Turton & Kingston in Carrington 1830: genus no. 63 (signature F_8)

Type species. Bulla hydatis Linnaeus, 1758

ICZN Opinion 1942 (2000) corrects the spelling of both family and genus names to that used above, and attributed the genus name to an originally anonymous contribution by Turton, indicated by the square brackets, [ ], enclosing that author's name.

Haminoea maugeansis Burn, 1966

Haminoea maugeansis Burn, 1966c: 330-331, figs 1-2
Haminea tenera.— Angas, 1871b: 98 (*non* A. Adams, 1850)

Type locality. Port MacDonnell, South Australia

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-22 m

Haminoea sp

Distribution. V, SA, WA: 0 m

A small, thin shelled species, animal cream or yellowish without dark pigmented rosettes in the shell mantle.

Liloa Pilsbry, 1921

Liloa Pilsbry, 1921: 370

Type species. Haminea tomaculum Pilsbry, 1917

Liloa brevis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)

Bulla brevis Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 358
Haminea brevis.— Angas, 1865: 188
Bulla cuticulifera Smith, 1872: 350
Liloa brevis.—Burn, 1989: pl.43.6 (photo)
Liloa brevis.—Coleman, 2001: 123 (photo)

Type locality. King George Sound, Western Australia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-22 m

Limulatys Iredale, 1936

Limulatys Iredale, 1936: 328

Type species. Limulatys reliquus Iredale, 1936

Limulatys reliquus Iredale, 1936

Limulatys reliquus Iredale, 1936: 328, pl.24, fig. 20

Type locality. Sydney Harbour, NSW, dredged

Distribution. NSW, V, NZ: 0-35 m

Nipponatys Kuroda & Habe, 1952

Nipponatys Kuroda & Habe, 1952: 72

Type species. Alicula volvulina A. Adams, 1862

**Nipponatys tumidus* Burn, 1978

Nipponatys tumidus Burn, 1978b: 101-102, fig. 10

Type locality. Thompsons Creek, Breamlea, Victoria

Distribution. V, T: 0-20 m

Live-taken specimens are known only from south-eastern Tasmania

Superfamily Diaphanoidea

Family Diaphanidae Odhner, 1914

Colpodaspis M. Sars, 1870

Colpodaspis Sars, 1870: 70-74

Type species. Colpodaspis pusilla M. Sars, 1870

Colpodaspis sp 1

Distribution. V: 0-115 m

Dark blue mantle, without siphonal fold.

Colpodaspis sp 2

Distribution. V, SA: 0-95 m

Dark brown mantle, with siphonal fold.

Colpodaspis sp 3

Colpodaspis sp 3 Wells & Bryce, 1993: 24 (photo: species 9), 25

Distribution. V, WA: 0-15 m

Pale blue mantle, with siphonal fold.

Diaphana Brown, 1827

Diaphana Brown, 1827: pl. 38

Type species. Diaphana candida Brown, 1827 = *Diaphana minuta* Brown, 1827

Diaphana brazieri Angas, 1877

Diaphana brazieri Angas, 1877: 175, pl. 26, fig. 20
Austrodiaphana brazieri Pilsbry, 1895: 287, pl. 26, fig. 68
Aplustrum brazieri Hedley, 1902b: 16, pl. 3, fig. 36

Type locality. Sow & Pigs Reef, Sydney Harbour, NSW, 9 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ, ?Japan: 0-600 m

Schiøtte (1998) synonymizes the three New Zealand species, *Austrodiaphana colei* Fleming, 1948, *A. maunganuica* Powell, 1952 and *A. flemingi* Powell, 1955, and doubtfully the Japanese *Diaphana sakuraii* Habe, 1976, with the Australian *Diaphana brazieri*.

Diaphana tasmanica (Beddome, 1883)

Akera tasmanica Beddome, 1883: 169

Type locality. Off Old Station, Browns River Road, Tasmania, 15 m

Distribution. V, T, NZ: 0-10 m

Shell figured in Gatliff and Gabriel (1908a: pl. 21, fig. 6-7), May (1923a: pl. 46, fig. 15) and Schiøtte (1998: fig. 7D-H, 8B).

Diaphana sp

Distribution. V: 70-200 m

A globose species similar in shell shape to *D. abyssalis* Schiøtte, 1998 and *D. globosa* (Lovén, 1846) (Schiøtte, 1998).

Rhinodiaphana Lemche, 1967

Rhinodiaphana Lemche, 1967: 208

Type species. Utriculus ventricosus Jeffreys, 1865

Rhinodiaphana sp

Distribution. V: 130 m

A deep-water species from eastern Bass Strait, shell external with very wide aperture as in the Northern European type species.

Toledonia Dall, 1902

Toledonia Dall, 1902: 512

Type species. Toledonia perplexa Dall, 1902

Toledonia sp

Distribution. V: 25 m

Closely related to *T. succineaformis* Powell, 1955 from off the Auckland Islands, south of New Zealand.

Superfamily Runcinoidea

Family Runcinidae H. & A. Adams, 1854

Runcina Forbes in Forbes & Hanley, 1851

Runcina Forbes in Forbes & Hanley, 1851: 611

Type species. Runcina hancocki Forbes in Forbes & Hanley, 1851 = *Pelta coronata* Quatrefages, 1844

Runcina australis Burn, 1963

Runcina australis Burn, 1963a: 11-14, figs 1-11

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, SA: 0-5 m

Runcina sp 1

Distribution. V: 0-51 m

Distinguished by the presence of a minute, partly coiled external shell projecting from the posterior notum.

Runcina sp 2

Distribution. V: 30-70 m

A deeper water species somewhat similar to the New Zealand *Runcinella zelandica* Odhner, 1924.

Family Ilbiidae Burn, 1963

Ilbia Burn, 1963

Ilbia Burn, 1963a: 15

Type species. Ilbia ilbi Burn, 1963

Ilbia ilbi Burn, 1963

Ilbia ilbi Burn, 1963a: 15-18, fig. 29-30
Ilbia ilbi.— Coleman, 2001: 123 (photo)

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-12 m

Order Rhodopemorpha

Family Rhodopidae Ihering, 1876

Systematic position unresolved.

Rhodope Koelliker, 1847

Rhodope Koelliker, 1847: 239

Type species. Rhodope veranii Koelliker, 1847

Haszprunar & Hess (2005) comparatively review all described and undescribed *Rhodope* species.

Rhodope sp

Distribution. V: 0 m

Known only from a single living specimen (Burn, 1998: 961, fig. 16.43).

Order Sacoglossa

Superfamily Oxynooidea

Family Volvatellidae Pilsbry, 1895

Ascobulla Ev. Marcus, 1972

Ascobulla Ev. Marcus, 1972: 286

Type species. Cylindrobulla ulla Er. Marcus & Ev. Marcus, 1970

Ascobulla fischeri (A. Adams & Angas, 1864)

Cylindrobulla fischeri A. Adams & Angas, 1864: 37
Ascobulla fischeri.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 59 (photo: species 59)

Type locality. Spencer Gulf, South Australia

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-15 m

Family Oxynoidae Stoliczka, 1868

Oxynoe Rafinesque, 1814

Oxynoe Rafinesque, 1814a: 162

Type species. Oxynoe olivacea Rafinesque, 1814

Oxynoe viridis (Pease, 1861)

Lophocercus viridis Pease, 1861: 246
Oxynoe viridis.— Burn, 1989: pl.46.5 (photo)
Oxynoe viridis .— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 61 (photo: species 63), 62
Oxynoe viridis.— Edgar, 1997: 274 (photo)
Oxynoe viridis.— Coleman, 2001:128 (photo)

Type locality. Pacific Islands

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-10 m.

Roburnella Ev. Marcus, 1982

Roburnella Ev. Marcus, 1982:15

Type species. Lobiger wilsoni Tate, 1889

Roburnella wilsoni (Tate, 1889)

Lobiger wilsoni Tate, 1889: 66, pl.11, fig.12
Lophopleurella wilsoni Burn, 1966: 58
Roburnella wilsoni.—Burn, 1989: pl.46.4 (photo)
Roburnella wilsoni.—Coleman, 2001:129 (photo)

Type locality. South Channel, Port Phillip, Victoria, 16-34 m

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-22 m.

Family Juliidae E.A. Smith, 1885

Overseas workers have assigned all thin-shelled bivalved gastropods to the oldest available genus, *Berthelinia* Crosse, 1875, based upon the Paris Basin Eocene fossil *Berthelinia elegans* Crosse, 1875. The writer accepts that *Berthelinia* and *Tamanovalva* are probably synonymous, but retains *Edenttellina* and *Midorigai* as separate genera. A fourth species

of this family occurring in Victorian waters appears to belong to yet another genus; provisionally, it is listed as *Berthelinia* sp.

Edenttellina Gatliff & Gabriel, 1911

Edenttellina Gatliff & Gabriel, 1911: 190

Type species. Edenttellina typica Gatliff & Gabriel, 1911

Edenttellina typica Gatliff & Gabriel, 1911

Edenttellina typica Gatliff & Gabriel, 1911; 190, pl.46, figs 5-6
Edenttellina typica.— Burn, 1989: pl.46.3 (photo)
Edenttellina typica.— Coleman, 2001: 127 (photo)

Type locality. Portsea, Port Phillip, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-2 m

Midorigai Burn, 1960

Midorigai Burn, 1960b: 45

Type species. Midorigai australis Burn, 1960: 46

Midorigai australis Burn, 1960

Midorigai australis Burn, 1960b: 46, figs 8-14
Midorigai australis.—Burn, 1989: pl.46.2 (photo)
Midorigai australis.— Coleman, 2001:127-128 (photo)

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-2 m

Berthelinia rottnesti (Jensen, 1993), from Rottnest Island, Western Australia, is the western cognate of, if not identical with, *Midorigai australis*. Both species have an obligate association with the green alga, *Caulerpa simpliciuscula.*

Tamanovalva Kawaguti & Baba, 1959

Tamanovalva Kawaguti & Baba, 1959: 178

Type species. Tamanovalva limax Kawaguti & Baba, 1959

Tamanovalva babai Burn, 1965

Tamanovalva babai Burn, 1965b: 735
Tamanovalva babai.—Burn, 1989: pl.46.1 (photo)

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-3 m

Berthelinia sp

Distribution. V, WA: 0-2 m

Shell mantles plain green, shell shorter and broader than *Tamanovalva babai*, protoconch smaller and less upright.

Superfamily Plakobranchoidea

Family Plakobranchidae Gray, 1840

Elysia Risso, 1818

Elysia Risso, 1818: 375

Type species. Elysia timida Risso, 1818

Elysia australis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

Actaeon australis Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: 317

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-2 m

Thin whip-like rhinophores and a broader body separate *Elysia australis* from its partially sympatric congener *E. coodgeensis,* which has cylindrical rhinophores and an always present black stripe on the head.

Elysia coodgeensis Angas, 1864

Elysia coodgeensis Angas, 1864: 69, pl. 6, fig 4
Elysia australis.— Basedow & Hedley, 1905: 148 & subsequent authors (*non* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)
Elysia australis.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 61 (photo: species 64), 62
Elysia coodgeensis.— Coleman, 2001:129 (photo)

Type locality. Coodgee Bay, Sydney, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, NT: 0-3 m

Elysia furvacauda Burn, 1958

Elysia furvacauda Burn, 1958: 5, pl. 6, fig 1

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-3 m

A dark green or reddish-brown species densely speckled with reddish orange and blue pigment cells, with cream pigment marking the sinuses of the parapodial margins, the rhinophores auriculate, and the foot corners angulate.

Elysia maoria Powell, 1937

Elysia maoria Powell, 1937: 121, pl.30, fig. 5
Elysia maoria.— Coleman, 2001:129 (photo)

Type locality. Takapuna Reef, Auckland, New Zealand

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, NZ: 0-5 m

A dark green species associated with *Codium fragile tomentosoides* upon which it lives and feeds.

Elysia sp 1

Distribution. V: 0 m

A reddish brown species with two elongate tongue-like lobes projecting from each parapodial edge.

Elysia sp 2

Distribution. V: 0 m

A small green species with two sharp black-tipped projections along each parapodial edge.

Elysia sp 3

Distribution. V, SA: 0 m

This species was confused by Burn (1990) with *Eysia furvacauda* (Burn, 1990). Additional material of both this species and *E. furvacauda* indicates their separation, and that neither species is *E. japonica,* as suggested by Jensen (1985). This is a green or brownish species with black rhinophoral and tail tips. It is periodically common among seagrass and algae at San Remo, Westernport.

Superfamily Limapontioidea

Family Caliphyllidae Tiberi, 1881

Polybranchia Pease, 1860

Polybranchia Pease, 1860b: 141

Type species. Polybranchia pellucida Pease, 1860

Polybranchia pallens (Burn, 1957)

Cyerce nigra pallens Burn, 1957b: 14, pl. 3, figs 8-11
Polybranchia pallens.— Burn, 1989: pl.47.3 (photo)
Polybranchia pallens.— Coleman, 2001:134 (photo)

Type locality. Queenscliff, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-10 m

Family Limapontiidae Gray, 1847

Costasiella Pruvot-Fol, 1951

Costasiella Pruvot-Fol, 1951: 73

Type species. Costasiella virescens Pruvot-Fol, 1951

Costasiella sp 1

Distribution. NSW, V: 0 m

Drab yellowish-brown animal with high-domed pericardium and tentaculiform foot-corners.

Costasiella sp 2

Distribution. V: 0 m

Drab yellowish-brown animal with dorsally flattened pericardial swelling and rounded anterior foot.

Aplysiopsis Deshayes, 1853

Aplysiopsis Deshayes, 1853: explanation of plates p.56

Type species. Aplysiopsis elegans Deshayes, 1853

Aplysiopsis formosa Pruvot-Fol, 1953

Aplysiopsis formosa Pruvot-Fol, 1953: 47, pl. ii, fig. 21
Aplysiopsis formosa.— Coleman, 2001: 133 (photo)

Distribution. V, Mediterranean, Florida, temperate North Atlantic: 0-12 m.

Type locality. Temara, Morocco

A dark green species with a pair of black stripes showing lengthways on the sole; lives on and eats the green alga *Cladophora prolifera*.

Ercolania Trinchese, 1872

Ercolania Trinchese, 1872: 86

Type species. Ercolania siotti Trinchese, 1872

Ercolania margaritae Burn, 1974

Ercolania margaritae Burn, 1974a: 52, figs 7-10

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-16 m

Ercolania sp 1

Distribution. V: 0 m

A bright green and pink species living on the green alga *Apjohnia laetivirens*.

Ercolania sp 2

Distribution. V: 0 m

A mottled brownish species with very short rhinophores, and anal papilla projecting from the right side of the renal ridge well behind the pericardium. A very juvenile, newly settled specimen, less than 0.5 mm long, of this species was the basis of the record of *Limapontia* sp. from Victorian (Burn, 1973b).

Ercolania sp 3

Distribution. V: 0 m

A compact very black species with white stripe on each slender rhinophore, white tips to cerata, and anus flat on pericardium.

Ercolania sp 4

Distribution. V: 0-6 m

A black species with long slender white rhinophores, red or reddish-brown tips to cerata, and anus flat on pericardium. This species very closely resembles some figures of the Japanese *Ercolania boodleae* (Baba, 1938) (Nakano, 2004: 56, fig. 113).

Hermaea Lovén, 1844

Hermaea Lovén, 1844: 50

Type species. Doris bifida Montagu, 1815

Hermaea sp 1

Hermaea sp.— Coleman, 2001: 133 (photo: 'Pink Hermaea')

Distribution. NSW, V, SA: 0-10 m

Brown line on pharynx, large leaf-life cerata, red digestive gland, high anal papilla.

Hermaea sp 2

Hermaea sp.— Coleman, 2001: 133 (photo: 'Inflated Hermaea')

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Cerata swollen, knobbly, club-shaped, red digestive gland, high anal papilla.

Hermaea sp 3

Distribution. V: 0 m

Cerata slender, knobbly, club-shaped, green digestive gland, anus low on neck.

Hermaea sp 4

Distribution. V: 0 m

Cerata swollen, knobbly with green digestive gland, anus low on neck.

Hermaea sp 5

Distribution. V: 0 m

Rhinophores simple (not auriculate as in other four species), cerata slender, knobbly, with very pale digestive gland.

Placida Trinchese, 1876

Placida Trinchese, 1876: 84

Type species. Laura viridis Trinchese, 1873

Placida dendritica (Alder & Hancock, 1843)

Hermaea dendritica Alder & Hancock, 1843: 233
Placida dendritica.— Burn, 1989: pl. 47.4 (photo)
Placida dendritica.— Coleman, 2001: 133 (photo)

Type locality. Torbay, England

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-10 m

This circumglobal *Codium*-eating species probably represents a species complex, the members of which have still to be sorted out. The earliest name for an Australasian species is *Stiliger aoteana* Powell, 1937.

Placida sp

Distribution. V: 0-6 m

Differs from local specimens assigned to *Placida dendritica* by larger size, paler colour, different branching of the digestive gland to the cerata, and a different food alga (*Bryopsis*).

Stiliger Ehrenberg, 1828

Stiliger Ehrenberg, 1828: pl. 1, fig. 3

Type species. Stiliger ornatus Ehrenberg, 1828

Stiliger smaragdinus Baba, 1949

Stiliger smaragdinus Baba, 1949: 32, 129
Stiliger smaragdinus.— Edgar, 1997: 275 (photo)
Stiliger smaragdinus.— Vafiadis, 1999: 118 (photo)
Stiliger smaragdinus.— Coleman, 2001: 133 (photo)

Type locality. Off Sajima, Sagami Bay, Japan, 16 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NT, NZ, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-10 m

Order Anaspidea

Within this order, Willan (1998) and Valdés & Bouchet (2005) used two superfamilies, Akeroidea and Aplysioidea, each with a single family, Akeridae and Aplysiidae. Molecular, morphological and histological re-assessment of genus-level taxa (Medina & Walsh, 2000; Klussman-Kolb, 2004) confirmed the placement, basally, of *Akera* within the order, and indicated hitherto unrecognised relationships at both genus and species level.

Family Akeridae Mazzarelli, 1891

Akera Müller, 1776

Akera Müller, 1776: 242

Type species. Akera bullata Müller, 1776

**Akera soluta* (Gmelin, 1791)

Bulla soluta Gmelin, 1791: 3434
Akera solute Gatliff & Gabriel, 1908b: 386
Akera soluta.— Willan, 1998: 975, fig. 16.56
Akera soluta.— Coleman, 2001: 123 (photo)

Type locality. Zanzibar

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, WA, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-10 m

Reported from San Remo, Victoria by Gatliff & Gabriel (1908: 386) from specimens in the collection of Mrs Agnes F. Kenyon of Melbourne, a well-known late 19th century shell-collector whose collection was purchased by Adelaide surgeon and malacologist Sir Joseph Verco, now deposited in the South Australian Museum. Mrs Kenyon did not include *Akera soluta* in her "A list of marine Mollusca of Victoria" (1898: 1-12, privately published: Melbourne). The only specimens (two dry lots) in the Museum Victoria collection are both localized as San Remo, Victoria, and are part of a large molluscan collection donated by the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston, Tasmania in 1948. These are unaccompanied by collector or collection data. *Akera soluta* may occur at times in the estuaries of the far east of the State; the nearest live-taken records are from Merimbula Inlet, southern NSW (Day & Hutchings, 1984).

Family Aplysiidae Lamarck, 1809

Aplysia Linnaeus, 1767

Aplysia Linnaeus, 1767: 1072

Type species. Aplysia depilans Gmelin, 1791

Aplysia dactylomela Rang, 1828

Aplysia dactylomela Rang, 1828b: 56
Aplysia dactylomela.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 43, 44 (photo: species 39)
Aplysia dactylomela.— Edgar, 1997: 272, 273 (photo)

Type locality. Cape Verde Islands

Distribution. Circum-global tropical and temperate seas: 0-20 m

Aplysia juliana Quoy & Gaimard, 1832

Aplysia juliana Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: 309

Type locality. Mauritius

Distribution. Circum-global tropical and temperate seas: 0-20 m

The record of *Aplysia nigra* d'Orbigny, 1835 from Portland (Macpherson & Gabriel, 1962: 248) is possibly a misidentification of *Aplysia juliana.*

Aplysia parvula Guilding in Mörch, 1863

Aplysia parvula Guilding in Mörch, 1863: 22
Aplysia concava Sowerby, 1869: pl. 6, species 24
Aplysia norfolkensis Sowerby, 1869: pl. 10, species 42
Aplysia parvula.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 43, 44 (photo: species 38)
Aplysia parvula.— Edgar, 1997: 272 (photo)

Type locality. St Thomas, West Indies

Distribution. Circum-global tropical and temperate seas: 0-50 m

Aplysia sowerbyi Pilsbry, 1895

Aplysia sowerbyi Pilsbry, 1895: 101

Type locality. Sydney, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V: 0-2 m

Aplysia sydneyensis Sowerby, 1869

Aplysia sydneyensis Sowerby, 1869: pl. 7, fig. 31
Aplysia sydneyensis.— Edgar, 1997: 273 (photo)

Type locality. Sydney, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T: 0-23 m

Bursatella Blainville, 1817

Bursatella Blainville, 1817: 138

Type species. Bursatella leachii de Blainville, 1817

Bursatella leachii Blainville, 1817

Bursatella leachii Blainville, 1817: 138
Bursatella leachii.— Coleman, 2001: 125 (photo)

Type locality. Indian Ocean

Distribution. Circum-global tropical and temperate seas: 0-30 m

A new record for Victoria. A single specimen of the NSW form of this species, collected in Western Port, is all that is known for Victoria (MV F19109). Coleman (2001:127, Southern Sea Hare) figured a 48 mm long animal from Mallacoota, 3 m on

reef, as *Petalifera* sp. This appears to be a small *Bursatella leachii.*

Bursatella sp

Bursatella leachi.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 46, 47 (photo: species 44) (*non* Blainville, 1817)
Bursatella sp.— Edgar, 1997: 273 (photo)

Distribution. V, SA, WA: 0-10 m

A new record for Victoria; recently (6 May 2006) observed and photographed alive at Blairgowrie boat habour, Port Phillip. Separated from the NSW form of *Bursatella leachii* by the dense coat of slender pointed papillae, the long narrow neck, and the humped, rather than swollen, body. Appears to be endemic to south Western Australia and South Australia, with rare incursions eastward into Victorian waters.

Dolabrifera Gray, 1847

Dolabrifera Gray, 1847: 162

Type species. Dolabella dolabrifera Cuvier, 1804

Dolabrifera brazieri Sowerby, 1870

Dolabella brazieri Sowerby, 1870: 250

Type locality. Northhead, Botany Bay, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, NZ: 0-5 m

A new record for Victoria. In March 2005, a large 150 mm long specimen was seen and photographed by John Eichler at Cape Conran, eastern Victoria. In late February 2006, three slightly smaller 125 mm long specimens, two mottled pale fawn with wide green foot margin and one entirely dark brown with narrower yellowish foot margin, together with several typical flat parallel-stitched egg ribbons under stones, were observed and photographed at the same place by John Eichler and Platon Vafiadis. One specimen deposited in the Museum Victoria collection (F110093). Size and proximity to its south-eastern Australian range identifies these specimens as *Dolabrifera brazieri* Sowerby, 1870. Otherwise, there is little to separate *D. brazieri* from the smaller (to 50 mm long) circum-global tropical and temperate species *D. dolabrifera* (Cuvier, 1817); Klussman-Kolb (2004) examined specimens of both species, and maintained them under two names.

Petalifera/Phyllaplysia sp.

Distribution. V: 2 m

A small flat greenish species is sometimes common on seagrass (*Posidonia*) in the inlets of eastern Victoria. It remains to be identified at both genus and species level.

Order Umbraculida

Wägale & Willan (2000) found the Pleurobranchoidea to be the sister-group to the Nudibranchia, proposing the new higher taxon Nudipleura to encompass both groups. Consequently, Notaspidea retained only the superfamily Umbraculoidea. Since then, Notaspidea has been replaced by Umbraculida (Valdés & Bouchet, 2005).

Superfamily Umbraculoidea

Family Tylodinidae Gray, 1847

Tylodina Rafinesque, 1814

Tylodina Rafinesque, 1814a: 162

Type species. Tylodina punctulata Rafinesque, 1814 = *Patella perversa* Gmelin, 1791

Tylodina corticalis (Tate, 1889)

Umbrella corticalis Tate, 1889: 65, pl. 11, fig. 11
Tylodina corticalis.— Burn, 1989: pl. 47.5 (photo)
Tylodina corticalis.— Wells & Bryce, 1993:50-51 (photo: species 49)
Tylodina corticalis.— Coleman, 2001: 135 (photo)

Type locality. South Channel, Port Phillip, Victoria, 14-34 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-100 m

Family Umbraculidae Dall, 1889

See Valdés (2001b) and Willan & Burn (2003) for commentaries concerning publication date, authorship and type species of both *Umbraculum* and *Tylodina*.

Umbraculum Schumacher, 1817

Umbraculum Schumacher, 1817: 55, 177

Type species. Umbella chinensis Lamarck, 1801= *Patella umbraculum* [Lightfoot] 1786

Umbraculum umbraculum (Lightfoot, 1786)

Patella umbraculum [Lightfoot] 1786: 178
Patella sinicum Gmelin, 1791: 3720
Umbraculum sinicum.— Gabriel, 1962: 201
Umbraculum sinicum.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 51 (photo: species 50), 52
Umbraculum umbraculum.— Coleman, 2001: 135 (photo)

Type locality. Chinese Seas

Distribution. Circum-global tropical and temperate seas, occurring in waters to 100 m deep off south-eastern Tasmania

Order Pleurobranchida

Superfamily Pleurobranchoidea

Now grouped with the Nudibranchia in the clade Nudipleura (Wägale & Willan, 2000), more recently with the doridinian Anthobranchia in the new subclade Pleuroanthobranchia (Grande et al., 2004) within the Nudipleura.

Family Pleurobranchidae Gray, 1827

Berthella Blainville, 1824

Berthella Blainville, 1824: 262

Type species. Berthella porosa Blainville, 1824 = *Bulla plumula* Montagu, 1803

Berthella medietas Burn, 1962

Berthella medietas Burn, 1962b: 142, pl. 1, fig 3; pl. 2, figs 7-8
Berthella medietas.— Burn, 1989: pl. 48.2 (photo)

Type locality. Flinders, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-50 m

Berthella serenitas Burn, 1962

Berthella serenitas Burn, 1962b: 143-144, pl. 1, fig 4; pl. 2, figs 5-6

Type locality. Flinders, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0 m

Berthellina Gardiner, 1936

Berthellina Gardiner, 1936: 198

Type species. Berthellina engeli Gardiner, 1936

Berthellina citrina (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828)

Pleurobranchus citrina Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828: 20, pl. 1, fig. 1
Pleurobranchus punctatus Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: 299, pl. 22, fig. 14
Berthellina citrina.— Burn, 1989: pl.48.1 (photo)
Berthellina citrina.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 54, 55 (photo: species 55)
Berthellina citrina.— Edgar, 1997: 276 (photo)
Berthellina citrina.— Coleman, 2001: 136 (photo)

Type locality. Suez, Egypt

Distribution. Circum-global tropical and temperate seas: 0-150 m

Gosliner (2006) states that *Berthellina delicata* (Pease, 1861) "is the common member of the genus found in the western Pacific. There are no external characteristics that distinguish species of *Berthellina*." Species are separated by differences in "their genitalia". Identification of south-eastern Australian material will need to be revised.

Pleurobranchaea Leue, 1813

Pleurobranchaea Leue, 1813: 11

Type species. Pleurobranchaea meckelii Meckel in Leue, 1813

Pleurobranchaea maculata (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

Pleurobranchidium maculata Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: 301
Pleurobranchaea maculata.— Burn, 1989: pl.48.3 (photo)
Pleurobranchaea maculata.— Edgar, 1997: 276 (photo)
Pleurobranchaea maculata.— Coleman, 2001: 138 (photo)

Type locality. Southern Australia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-50 m

Pleurobranchaea sp

Distribution. V: 80-120 m

A small (5 mm long) deep-water species from eastern Bass Strait, in which a shell is retained within a small posterior mantle cavity.

Pleurobranchus Cuvier, 1804

Pleurobranchus Cuvier, 1804: 275

Type species. Pleurobranchus peronii Cuvier, 1804

Pleurobranchus hilli (Hedley, 1894)

Oscanius hilli Hedley, 1894: 127
Pleurobranchus hilli.— Burn, 1989: pl.47.6 (photo)
Pleurobranchus ovalis.—Burn, 1990: 10 (*non* Pease, 1860)

Type locality. Off Sow & Pigs Reef, Port Jackson, NSW, 17 m

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0-46 m

The record of *Pleurobranchus ovalis* Pease, 1860 from San Remo, Westernport (Burn, 1990:10) is based upon a 10 mm long juvenile specimen of this large (to 400 mm long) species.

Order Pteropoda

The pteropods of this checklist include the thecosomes as listed by Macpherson & Gabriel (1962), plus an additional species recently collected alive at Wilsons Promontory, and several others the distribution of which (van der Spoel, 1967, 1976) may include eastern Victoria and the Bass Strait area. Gymnosomes have not been reported from Victorian waters. Those listed below have distributions that include eastern and south-eastern Australia, and may at times extend their range into local waters. Newman (1998) gives an overview of the Australian fauna and its distribution.

Klussmann-Kolb & Dinapoli (2006) review the systematic position of both the Thecosomata and Gymnosomata, showing these to be "sister groups and together closely related to Anaspidea."

Suborder Thecosomata

Family Limacinidae Gray, 1840

Limacina Bosc, 1817

Limacina Bosc, 1817: 42
Spiratella Blainville, 1817: 407

Type species. Clio helicina Phipps, 1774

**Limacina bulimoides* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

Atlanta bulimoides d'Orbigny, 1836: 179

Type locality. Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. Eastern Victoria

**Limacina helicina* (Phipps, 1774)

Clio helicina Phipps, 1774: 195

Type locality. Northern Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. van der Spoel (1967) maps this species to include the southern half of Tasmania

**Limacina helicoides* Jeffreys, 1877

Limacina helicoides Jeffreys, 1877: 338

Type locality. North Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. van der Spoel (1967) plots a distributional centre off the central coast of New South Wales

**Limacina inflata* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

Atlanta inflata d'Orbigny, 1836: 174

Type locality. Mid-Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. Eastern Victoria

**Limacina leseuri* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

Atlanta lesueuri d'Orbigny, 1836

Type locality. Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. Eastern Victoria

**Limacina retroversa* (Fleming, 1823)

Fusus retroversa Fleming, 1823: 498, pl. 15, fig. 2

Type locality. Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. Eastern Victoria

**Limacina trochiformis* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

Limacina trochiformis d'Orbigny, 1836: 177

Type locality. Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. Eastern Victoria

Family Cavoliniidae Gray, 1850

Cavolinia Abildgaard, 1791

Cavolinia Abildgaard, 1791: 175

Type species. Anomia tridentata Niebuhr, 1775 (ex Forsskål ms)

**Cavolinia gibbosa* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

Hyalaea gibbosa d'Orbigny, 1836: 95

Type locality. Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. Eastern Victoria

Clio Linnaeus, 1767

Clio Linnaeus, 1767: 1094

Type species. Clio pyramidata Linnaeus, 1767

**Clio pyramidata* Linnaeus, 1767

Clio pyramidata Linnaeus, 1767: 1094

Type locality. Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. Off Melbourne (Pelseneer, 1888)

Creseis Rang, 1828

Creseis Rang, 1828a: 305

Type species. Creseis virgula Rang, 1828

**Creseis virgula* Rang, 1828

Creseis virgula Rang, 1828a: 316

Type locality. Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. Eastern Victoria

Cuvierina Boas, 1886

Cuvierina Boas, 1886: 131

Type species. Cuvieria columella Rang, 1828

Cuvierina columella (Rang, 1827)

Cuvieria columella Rang, 1827: 323
Cuvieria minor McCoy, 1885: 15

Type locality. Indian Ocean

Distribution. Portland, Victoria; world seas

When describing a specimen of basking shark caught off Portland, western Victoria, McCoy (1885) gave the name *Cuvieria minor* to the minute "fusiform, pointed and slightly arched at the posterior end, mouth contracted, oblique" shells filling the intestines with a red pulpy mass.

Diacavolinia van der Spoel, 1987

Diacavolinia van der Spoel, 1987: 78

Type species. Hyalaea longirostris Blainville, 1821

**Diacavolinia longirostris* (Blainville, 1821)

Hyalaea longirostris Blainville, 1821: 81

Type locality. Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. Eastern Victoria

Diacria Gray, 1847

Diacria Gray, 1847: 203

Type species. Hyalaea trispinosa Blainville, 1821

**Diacria trispinosa* (Blainville, 1821)

Hyalaea trispinosa Blainville, 1821: 82

Type locality. West Indian Seas

Distribution. Eastern Victoria

Styliola Gray, 1850

Styliola Gray, 1850a: 16

Type species. Cleodora subula Quoy & Gaimard, 1827

**Styliola subula* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)

Cleodora subula Quoy & Gaimard, 1827: 233
Styliola recta (Lesueur ms.) Blainville, 1827: 655

Type locality. Teneriffe

Distribution. Off Melbourne (Pelseneer, 1888)

Family Peraclididae Tesch, 1913

Peraclis Forbes, 1844

Peraclis Forbes, 1844: 186

Type species. Atlanta reticulata d'Orbigny, 1836

**Peraclis reticulata* (d'Orbigny, 1836)

Atlanta reticulata d'Orbigny, 1836: 178

Type locality. Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) shows a strong population centre along the central and northern NSW coast and into the Tasman Sea.

**Peraclis valdiviae* (Meisenheimer, 1905)

Procymbulia valdiviae Meisenheimer, 1905: 14

Type locality. Southern Indian Ocean

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicates a population centre along the central and northern NSW coast. Two other species with population centres further offshore into the Tasman Sea are: *Perclis apicifulva* Meisenheimer, 1906 and *P. moluccensis* Tesch, 1903.

Family Cymbuliidae Gray, 1840

Corolla Dall, 1871

Corolla Dall, 1871: 137

Type species. Corolla spectabilis Dall, 1871

Corolla ovata (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

Cymbulia ovata Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: 373
Corolla ovata.— Newman, 1998: 984, fig.16.64A

Type locality. Ambon, Indonesia

Distribution. Gulf of Carpentaria, seas north of New Guinea, V.

A new record of Victorian waters: 1 specimen swimming in water column, Gulch/Landing Station area, south-east corner of Wilsons Promontory, 7 April 2000, leg. Glenys Greenwood (MV F110341).

Suborder Gymnosomata

Family Pneumodermatidae Latreille, 1825

Pneumodermopsis Keferstein, 1862

Pneumodermopsis Keferstein, 1862: 645

Type species. Pneumodermon ciliatum Gegenbaur, 1855

**Pneumodermopsis (Crucibranchaea) macrochira* Meisenheimer, 1905

Pneumodermopsis (Crucibranchaea) macrochira Meisenheimer, 1905: 47

Type locality. Indian Ocean

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicates a strong population centre along the NSW coast.

Family Notobranchaeidae Pelseneer, 1886

Notobranchaea Pelseneer, 1886

Notobranchaea Pelseneer, 1886: 224

Type species. Notobranchaea macdonaldi Pelseneer, 1886

**Notobranchaea inopinata* Pelseneer, 1887

Notobranchaea inopinata Pelseneer, 1887: 40

Type locality. east of Japan

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) shows a population centre along the central to northern NSW coast.

Family Cliopsidae O.G. Costa, 1873

Cliopsis Troschel, 1854

Cliopsis Troschel, 1854: 222

Type species. Cliopsis krohni Troschel, 1854

**Cliopsis krohni* Troschel, 1854

Cliopsis krohni Troschel, 1854: 222

Type locality. Messina, Italy

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicates a strong population centre along the central to northern NSW coast and into the Tasman Sea.

Pruvotella Pruvot-Fol, 1932

Pruvotella Pruvot-Fol, 1932: 511

Type species. Pneumodermon pellucidus Quoy & Gaimard, 1833

**Pruvotella danae* Pruvot-Fol, 1942

Pruvotella danae Pruvot-Fol, 1942: 17

Type locality. Northern Tasman Sea

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) shows a population centre off the northern NSW coast.

Family Clionidae Rafinesque, 1815

Thliptodon Boas, 1886

Thliptodon Boas, 1886: 174

Type species. Thliptodon gegenbauri Boas, 1886

**Thliptodon antarcticus* Meisenheimer, 1906

Thliptodon antarcticus Meisenheimer, 1906: 144

Type locality. Antarctica

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicated a population centre along the central to northern NSW coast.

**Thliptodon diaphanus* (Meisenheimer, 1903)

Pteroceanis diaphanus Meisenheimer, 1903: 93

Type locality. Central Pacific Ocean

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicated a population centre along the central to northern NSW coast.

**Thliptodon gegenbauri* Boas, 1886

Thliptodon gegenbauri Boas, 1886: 174

Type locality. Messina, Italy

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicated a population centre along the central to northern NSW coast.

Family Hydromylidae Pruvot-Fol, 1942 (1862)

Hydromyles Gistel, 1848

Hydromyles Gistel, 1848: 9

Type species. Psyche globulosa Rang, 1825

**Hydromyles globulosa* (Rang, 1825)

Psyche globulosa Rang, 1825: 284

Type locality. Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. van der Spoel (1976) indicated a strong population centre along the NSW coast and into the Tasman Sea.

Order Nudibranchia

Now grouped with the Pleurobranchoidea in the clade Nudipleura (Wägele & Willan, 2000). More recently, it is the Doridina (= Anthobranchia) only that is grouped with the Pleurobranchoidea in the new subclade Pleuroanthobranchia (Grande et al., 2004) within the Nudipleura.

Suborder Doridina (= Anthobranchia)

Superfamily Onchidoridoidea (= Anadoridoidea, = Phanerobranchia)

Family Goniodorididae H. & A. Adams, 1854

Ancula Lovén, 1846

Ancula Lovén, 1846: 137

Type species. Polycera cristata Alder, 1841 = *Tritonia gibbosa* Risso, 1818

Ancula mapae (Burn, 1961)

Drepaniella mapae Burn, 1961b: 102-104, with 1 text fig
Eucrairia mapae.—Burn, 1961d: 51
Ancula mapae.— Burn, 1990: 12

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-10 m

Goniodoridiella Pruvot-Fol, 1933

Goniodoridiella Pruvot-Fol, 1933: 116

Type species. Goniodoridiella savignyi Pruvot-Fol, 1933

Goniodoridiella savignyi Pruvot-Fol, 1933

Goniodoridiella savignyi Pruvot-Fol, 1933: 117-118, pl. 2, figs 23-26
Goniodoridiella savignyi.— Rudman, 1998: 992
Goniodoridiella savignyi.— Marshall & Willan, 1999: 215, fig 106

Type locality. Gulf of Suez, Egypt

Distribution. Q, NSW, V: 0-10 m

A small Indo-Pacific tropical and temperate species occasionally encountered in Victorian intertidal waters. Feeds on arborescent bryozoans in eastern Australia (Rudman, 1998).

Goniodoris Forbes & Goodsir, 1839

Goniodoris Forbes & Goodsir, 1839: 647

Type species. Doris nodosa Montagu, 1808

Goniodoris meracula Burn, 1958

Goniodoris meracula Burn, 1958: 10, pl. 2, fig 10-11

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Goniodoris sp

Goniodoris meracula.— Burn, 1973a: 204, fig. 12-13 (photo)
Goniodoris meracula.— Burn, 1989: pl.55.4 (photo)

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0-124 m

Goniodoris meracula is an uncommonly seen largish species (20 mm long) originally and subsequently found nestled into and eating encrusting ascidians. It has wide thin edges of the foot to line the cavity created. *Goniodoris* sp. is a more common smaller compact species (less than 10 mm long) with thick foot edges. It has been found crawling among algae in rock pools, and in deeper-water dredged samples.

Lophodoris G.O.Sars, 1878

Lophodoris G.O.Sars, 1878: 364

Type species. Goniodoris danielsseni Friele & Hansen, 1876

Lophodoris sp

Distribution. V, T: 200 m

Body with wide, highly spiculose inverted umbrella-like mantle, and median crest between rhinophores and gills.

Okenia Menke, 1830

Okenia Menke, 1830: 10

Type species. Idalia elegans Leuckart, 1828

Okenia mija Burn 1967

Okenia mija Burn, 1967a: 55, figs 4-5

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-15 m

Distinguished by the presence of a single papilla in the mid-line behind the gills. Victorian specimens are small (<5 mm) and rare. Central NSW and south-eastern Tasmanian specimens are much larger (14 & 20 mm, 12 mm maximum length respectively) (Coleman, 2001: 52, Sydney Okenia; Rudman, 2004) and maybe represent a different species.

Okenia plana Baba, 1960

Okenia plana Baba, 1960: 80-81, pl. 7, figs. 2a-b
Okenia plana.— Rudman, 2004: figs 20C, 29F

Type locality. Toba, Japan

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-3 m

Okenia sp 1

Okenia mija.— Rudman, 2004: 29 (*non* Burn, 1967)

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-130 m

A small (<4 mm) "rubbery" translucent white species with a slender bundle of long spicules visible within the stiff papillae, and with many long spicules visible within the body wall. Differs from the small species reported from South Australia as *Okenia zoobotryon* (Smallwood, 1910) (Rudman, 2004) by the median notch in the cup-like rhinophoral lamellae.

Okenia sp 2

Distribution. V: 0 m

A small (<4 mm) soft creamy white species with no spicules in the flexible papillae and relatively fewer shorter curved spicules in the body wall. Similar to *Okenia mija* but without the single papilla in the mid-line behind the gills.

Okenia sp 3

Distribution. V: 0-55 m

A stout bodied white species with numerous rather spatulate papillae along the pallial margin.

Okenia sp 4

Distribution. V: 10-74 m

A *Goniodoris*-like species with broad foot, high body and narrow dorsum, with several long slender papillae along each side. Smaller and somewhat similar to the North Atlantic *Okenia aspersa* (Alder & Hancock, 1845, ?= *O. quadricornis* (Montagu, 1815)).

Trapania Pruvot-Fol, 1931

Trapania Pruvot-Fol, 1931: 309

Type species. Drepania fusca Lafont, 1874

Rudman (1987b) reviewed the genus *Trapania.*

Trapania aureopunctata Rudman, 1987

Trapania aureopunctata Rudman, 1987b: 203

Type locality. Clovelly, Sydney, NSW, 10-15 m

Distribution. NSW, V: 3-15 m

Trapania benni Rudman, 1987

Trapania benni Rudman, 1987b: 193
Trapania benni.— Coleman, 2001: 53 (photo)

Type locality. Clovelly, Sydney, NSW, 10-15 m

Distribution. NSW, V, SA: 0-23 m

Trapania brunnea Rudman, 1987

Trapania brunnea Rudman, 1987b: 190
Trapania brunnea.— Coleman, 2001: 53 (photo)

Type locality. Clovelly, Sydney, NSW, 10-15 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-20 m

Family Onchidorididae Gray, 1827

Acanthodoris J.E. Gray in M.E.Gray, 1850

Acanthodoris J.E. Gray in M.E.Gray, 1850b: 103

Type species. Doris pilosa Abildgaard in Müller, 1789

Acanthodoris metulifera Bergh, 1905

Acanthodoris metulifera Bergh, 1905: 98-100, pl. 7, figs. 3-6

Type locality. North-West Coast, Tasmania

Distribution. V, T: 0-43 m

This species may be synonymous with the New Zealand *A. mollicella* Abraham, 1877.

Acanthodoris nanega Burn, 1969

Acanthodoris nanega Burn, 1969: 91-92, figs 41-43

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. V, SA: 0-3.6 m

Fahey & Valdés (2005) present morphological data for this species in their recent review of *Acanthodoris*.

Corambe Bergh, 1869

Corambe Bergh, 1869: 359 (footnote)

Type species. Corambe sargassicola Bergh, 1871

Millen & Martynov, 2005 have advanced convincing evidence for inclusion of *Corambe* and associated genera within the family Onchidorididae.

Corambe sp

Doridella sp.— Rudman, 1998: 990, fig 16.71, pl.35.8

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-17 m

A very small (<5 m), cryptic species periodically common upon its food, the encrusting bryozoan *Electra pilosa*.

Diaphorodoris Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923

Diaphorodoris Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923: 97, 221

Type species. Doris luteocincta M. Sars, 1870

Diaphorodoris sp

Distribution. V, T: 0-3 m

A small creamy–yellow species with red margin to the papillate notum.

Onchidoris Blainville, 1816

Onchidoris Blainville, 1816: 96-97

Type species. Onchidoris leachii Blainville, 1816

Onchidoris maugeansis (Burn, 1958)

Lamellidoris maugeansis Burn, 1958: 26, pl. 7, figs. 8, 9, text fig. 4
Onchidoris maugeansis.— Coleman, 2001: 53 (photo)

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, T: 0-3 m

Family Polyceridae Alder & Hancock, 1845

Crimora Alder & Hancock, 1862

Crimora Alder & Hancock, 1862: 263

Type species. Crimora papillata Alder & Hancock, 1862

Crimora multidigitalis (Burn, 1957)

Euphurus multidigitalis Burn, 1957b: 15-16, pl. 2, figs. 1-6

Type locality. [Point Danger], Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T: 0-55 m

Kaloplocamus Bergh, 1879

Kaloplocamus Bergh, 1879a: 623, footnote

Type species. Euplocamus croceus Philippi, 1836 = *Doris ramosa* Cantraine, 1835

Kaloplocamus ramosus (Cantraine, 1835)

Doris ramosus Cantraine, 1835: 383
Kaloplocamus ramosus.— Burn, 1989: pl.55.1 (photo)

Type locality. Adriatic Sea

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-130 m

Polycera Cuvier, 1817

Polycera Cuvier, 1817: 390

Type species. Doris quadrilineata Müller, 1776

Polycera hedgpethi Er. Marcus, 1964

Polycera hedgpethi Er. Marcus, 1964: 128-131 with 4 text figs
Polycera hedgpethi.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo)
Polycera hedgpethi.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 76, 77 (photo: species 82)

Type locality. Tomales Bay, California, USA

Distribution. NSW, V, SA, WA, NZ, California, Japan, southern Europe, southern Africa: 0-10 m

A member of the international fouling community, first found in California, now common across southern Australia.

Polycera janjukia Burn, 1962

Polycera janjukia Burn, 1962c: 99-100, figs 3-4
Polycera janjukia.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo)
Polycera janjukia.— Miller, 2005: 52, pl. 1, fig. 3

Type locality. [Point Danger], Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-20 m

Polycera melanosticta Miller, 1996

Polycera melanosticta Miller, 1996: 444
Polycera melanostricta.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo)

Type locality. Devonport Naval Base, Waitemata Harbour, New Zealand

Distribution. NSW, V, NZ: 0-25 m

Polycera parvula (Burn, 1958)

Palio parvula Burn, 1958: 23-24, pl. 6, figs. 2, 3, text fig. 2
Polycera parvula.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo)
Polycera parvula.— Miller, 2005: 52, pl. 1, fig. 4

Type locality. [Point Danger], Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, SA: 0-130 m

Polycera sp 1

Polycera sp.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo: 'Gaudy Polycera')

Distribution. V: 0-12 m

Similar to *Polycera parvula*, but with a circlet of small dark-tipped gills.

Polycera sp 2

Polycera sp.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo: 'Remarkable Polycera')

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-20 m

Similar to *Polycera parvula*; body smooth or slightly papillose, white overlaid with patchy to dense deep pink pigment, gills small, gill appendages smooth, bulbous, orange tipped.

Polycera sp 3

Distribution. V: 8 m

Similar to *Polycera parvula*; pinkish-orange body papillose all over including orange-tipped scoop-like appendages each side of large gills.

Polycera sp 4

Polycera sp.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo: 'Portsea Polycera')

Distribution. V, SA: 0-10 m

A dark greyish species with white frosting all over, body pustulose, anterior edge of foot with stout tentaculiform corners.

Polycera sp 5

Polycera sp.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo: 'Yellow-Speckled Polycera')

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Semitranslucent body with dense yellow speckling all over, gills large.

Polycera sp 6

Distribution. V: 0 m

Similar to *Polycera parvula*, but with dirty pinkish body covered with large yellow spots, each ringed by a white circle.

Polycera sp 7

Distribution. V, SA: 0 m

Similar to *Polycera parvula*, but with body mottled green and yellow.

Polycera sp 8

Distribution. V, T: 50 m

A deep-water species with a single appendage each side of the gills and another on the outer side of each rhinophore. Possibly wrongly assigned to genus and family.

Polycera sp 9

Distribution. V, T: 35 m

A deep-water species with smooth body.

Tambja Burn, 1962

Tambja Burn, 1962c: 98

Type species. Nembrotha verconis Basedow & Hedley, 1905

Tambja verconis (Basedow & Hedley, 1905)

Nembrotha (?) verconis Basedow & Hedley, 1905: 158, pl. 2, fig. 1-3
Tambja verconis.— Burn, 1989: pl.54.6 (photo)
Tambja verconis.— Edgar, 1997: 277 (photo)
Tambja verconis.— Coleman, 2001: 46 (photo)

Type locality. Off Newland Head, Backstairs Passage, South Australia, 45 m

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-50 m

Tambja sp 1

Tambja sp.— Coleman, 2001: 46 (photo: 'Southern Tambja')

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0-20 m

Dull green body with brown rhinophores and gills. May involve more that one species.

Tambja sp 2

Distribution. V: 0 m

Bright orange body with purple-tipped rhinophores and gills. Body-coloured, rather than yellow, gills separate this species from the tropical species figured by Coleman (2001: 46) as "Orange Tambja" from Lord Howe Island, and by Nakano (2004:110) as *Tambja* sp 2 from Japan. Also similar to the tropical Indo-Pacific and northern Australian (Q, NSW, WA) *Tambja limaciformis* (Eliot, 1908), but lacks the white spotting of that species (Marshall & Willan, 1999: 56, fig. 88).

Thecacera Fleming, 1828

Thecacera Fleming, 1828: 283

Type species. Doris pennigera Montagu, 1815

Thecacera pennigera (Montagu, 1815)

Doris pennigera Montagu, 1815: 17, pl. 4, fig. 5
Thecacera pennigera.— Willan & Coleman, 1984: 15, fig. 24
Thecacera pennigera.— Rudman, 1998: 993, fig 16.74B
Thecacera pennigera.— Coleman, 2001: 47 (photo)

Type locality. Devonshire, England

Distribution. NSW, V, SA, NZ: 5-10 m

A wide spread member of the international fouling community, recently (2003) photographed off Rosebud, Port Phillip.

Family Gymnodorididae Odhner, 1941

Gymnodoris Stimpson, 1855

Gymnodoris Stimpson, 1855b: 379

Type species. Gymnodoris maculata Stimpson, 1855

Gymnodoris alba (Bergh, 1877)

Trevelyana alba Bergh, 1877c: 443-443, pl. 57, figs. 1-12
Gymnodoris alba.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 88 (photo: species 100)
Gymnodoris alba.— Coleman, 2001: 49 (photo)

Type locality. Burias Island, Philippines

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NT, tropical Indo-Pacific: 0-30 m

Gymnodoris (Burn, 1957)

Nembrotha arnoldi Burn, 1957b: 16, pl. 2, figs. 13, 14
Gymnodoris arnoldi.— Willan & Coleman, 1984: 17, fig. 32
Gymnodoris arnoldi.— Burn, 1989: pl.55.2 (photo)
Gymnodoris arnoldi.— Coleman, 2001: 49 (photo)

Type locality. [Point Danger], Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-60 m

Paliolla Burn, 1958

Paliolla Burn, 1958: 7

Type species. Polycera cooki Angas, 1864

Paliolla cooki (Angas, 1864)

Polycera cooki Angas, 1864: 58-59, pl. 5, fig. 6
Paliolla cooki.— Burn, 1989: pl.55.3 (photo)
Paliolla sp.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 88, 90 (photo: species 104)
Palliola cooki.— Coleman, 2001: 51 (photo)

Type locality. Botany Bay, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NT: 0-130 m

Family Aegiridae Fischer, 1883

Aegires Lovén, 1844

Aegires Lovén, 1844: 49

Type species. Polycera punctilucens d'Orbigny, 1837

Aegires exeches Fahey & Gosliner, 2004

Aegires exeches Fahey & Gosliner, 2004: 656, figs. 48E, 58-61

Type locality. Hekili Point, Maui, Hawaii

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, tropical Pacific: 0-100 m

Family Vayssiereidae Thiele, 1931

Bouchet & Rocroi (2005: 118) point out the priority of Okadaiidae Baba, 1930 over Vayssiereidae Thiele, 1931, and their preference for using the former name. Prevailing use of Vayssiereidae by opisthobranch workers indicate reversal of precedence is the better option.

Vayssierea Risbec, 1928

Vayssierea Risbec, 1928: 289
Okadaia Baba, 1930: 47
Pellibranchus Ralph, 1944: 24

Type species. Vayssierea caledonica Risbec, 1928

Vayssierea caledonica Risbec, 1928

Vayssierea caledonica Risbec, 1928: 290-292
Vayssierea caldeonica.— Rudman, 1998: 997, fig 16.80
Vayssierea caldeonica.— Marshall & Willan, 1999: 211, fig 91
Vayssierea caldeonica.— Coleman, 2001: 48 (photo)

Type locality. Orphelinat Bay, Noumea, New Caledonia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V: 0-3 m

In Victoria, found in association with its food, the serpulid polychaete worm *Salmacina dysteri.*

Suborder Doridina

(= Cryptobranchia,

= Eudoridoidea)

The sequence of family and genus taxa in the section follows that presented by Valdés (2002: 629).

Superfamily Phyllidioidea

Family Dendrodorididae O'Donoghue, 1924

Dendrodoris Ehrenberg, 1831

Dendrodoris Ehrenberg, 1831: signature g_2

Type species. Dendrodoris lugubris Ehrenberg, 1831

Dendrodoris albopurpura Burn, 1957

Dendrodoris albopurpura Burn, 1957b: 13, pl. 3, fig. 3, 12
Dendrodoris albopurpura.— Burn, 1989: pl. 53.5 (photo)
Dendrodoris albopurpura.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 140 (photo: species 180)

Type locality. Flinders, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-10 m

Dendrodoris albopurpura is a big soft species with large purplish black spots on the median part of the back (Burn, 1989: pl.53.3; Wells & Bryce, 1993: species 180), not to be confused with the equally big but firm tropical Indo-Pacific species *D. elongata* Baba, 1936 and *D. albobrunnea* Allan, 1933, both of which have small brown spots on the back (Willan & Coleman, 1984: 41, figs 121-122).

Dendrodoris aurea (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

Doris aurea Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: 265, pl. 19, figs. 4-7

Type locality. Jervis Bay, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, SA, WA: 0-10 m

A large all orange-pink species.

Dendrodoris arborescens (Collingwood, 1881)

Doridopsis arborescens Collingwood, 1881: 134, pl. 10, fig. 15-17
Dendrodoris fumata auctt. *non* Rüppell & Leuckart
Dendrodoris nigra auctt. non Stimpson, 1855
Dendrodoris nigra.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 141 (photo: species 182)
Dendrodoris nigra.— Coleman, 2001: 87 (photo: AMPI 61)

Type locality. Slut Island, Haitan Straits, China

Distribution. All Australian states, wide spread Indo-Pacific: 0-10 m.

As foreshadowed (Goddard, 2005), larval characteristics separate this rather distinctively coloured species from its congeners (Brodie & Calado, 2006). The report (Freame, 1935) of a purplish black sea-slug with red border from Victorian water refers to this species.

Dendrodoris gunnamatta Allan, 1932

Dendrodoris gunnamatta Allan, 1932: 97-98, pl. 5, figs. 4-7
Dendrodoris gunnamatta.— Coleman, 2001: 87 (photo)

Type locality. Gunnamatta Bay, Port Hacking, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, NZ: 0-5 m

An occasional visitor from warmer northern waters.

Dendrodoris maugeana Burn, 1962

Dendrodoris maugeana Burn, 1962c: 104, fig. 8
Dendrodoris sp.— Coleman, 2001: 87 (photo: 'Brown-speckled Dendrodoris')
Dendrodoris maugeana.— Brodie, 2005: 38, fig. 1A

Type locality. Flinders, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, WA: 0-15 m

Dendrodoris nigra (Stimpson, 1855)

Doris nigra Stimpson, 1855b: 380
Actinodoris australis Angas, 1864: 49, pl. 4, fig. 8
Dendrodoris melaena Allan, 1932: 98, pl. 7, fig. 11
Dendrodoris nigra.— Burn, 1989: pl. 53.4 (photo)

Type locality. Loo Choo & Kikaisima Islands, Japan

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, WA, NT: 0-26 m

Victorian records (Burn, 1990) are of large brownish animals with indistinct pale orange submarginal band around notum.

Doriopsilla Bergh, 1880

Doriopsilla Bergh, 1880b: 316
Type species. Doriopsilla areolata Bergh, 1880

Doriopsilla carneola (Angas, 1864)

Doris carneola Angas, 1864: 48-49, pl. 4, fig. 7
Dendrodoris carneola.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 140 (photo: species 181)
Doriopsilla carneola.— Coleman, 2001: 88 (photo)

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-22 m

Doriopsilla miniata (Alder & Hancock, 1864)

Doridopsis miniata Alder & Hancock, 1864: 130, pl. 31, figs. 18, 19
Doriopsilla miniata.— Coleman, 2001: 88 (photo)

Type locality. Waltair, India

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, WA, Indo-Pacific: 0-20 m

Doriopsilla peculiaris (Abraham, 1877)

Doris peculiaris Abraham, 1877: 258, pl. 30, figs. 15-17
Doriopsilla peculiaris.— Burn, 1989: pl. 54.3-4 (photo)
Doriopsilla peculiaris.— Edgar, 1997: 281 (photo)
Doriopsilla peculiaris.— Coleman, 2001: 88 (photo)

Type locality. South Australia (Port Lincoln)

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-30 m

Doriopsilla sp 1

Distribution. V: 50-150 m

A highly spiculose species with strongly pustulose notum; possibly a form of *Doriopsilla areolata* Bergh, 1880 from the Atlantic.

Doriopsilla sp 2

Distribution. V, T: 85 m

A narrowly elongate species with smooth highly spiculose notum.

Superfamily Doridoidea

Family Actinocyclidae O'Donoghue, 1929

Hallaxa Eliot, 1909

Hallaxa Eliot, 1909: 80-90
Type species. Halla decorata Bergh, 1878

Hallaxa michaeli Gosliner & Johnson, 1994

Hallaxa indecora.— Burn, 1958: 27, non Bergh, 1905
Hallaxa michaeli Gosliner & Johnson, 1994: 182
Hallaxa michaeli.— Coleman, 2001: 63 (photo)

Type locality. Batemans Bay, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-55 m

Hallaxa sp 1

Distribution. V: 0 m

Distinguished from preceding species by flatter body and orange-mottled patterning.

Hallaxa sp 2

Distribution. V: 3-6 m

Very small (<5 mm) flattened white species with a single brown radial line each side on the notum. Notum highly spiculose.

Family Chromodorididae Bergh, 1891

Rudman (1984) reviewed the genera assigned to this family, almost all of which occur in the Australian region.

Cadlina Bergh, 1878

Cadlina Bergh, 1878: XXIX

Type species. Doris repanda Alder & Hancock, 1842 = *Doris laevis* Linnaeus, 1767

Cadlina tasmanica Rudman, 1990

Cadlina tasmanica Rudman, 1990: 304

Type locality. Bicheno, Tasmania

Distribution. V, T: 0-6 m

Cadlina sp 1

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-130 m

Similar to the south Western Australian *Cadlina nigrobranchiata* Rudman, 1985, but distinguished by the tripartite colour pattern of the rhinophores and the absence of a yellow notal margin.

Cadlina sp 2

Distribution. V: 200 m

Notum nodulose, known only from preserved material.

Ceratosoma J. E. Gray in M. E. Gray, 1850

Ceratosoma J. E. Gray in M. E. Gray, 1850: 105

Type species. Polycera cornigera A. Adams & Reeve in A. Adams, 1848 = *Doris trilobata* J. E. Gray, 1827

Rudman (1988) reviewed the species of this genus, including anatomical details and coloured illustrations of the two Victorian species.

Ceratosoma amoenum (Cheeseman, 1886)

Chromodoris amoena Cheeseman, 1886: 137
Chromodoris amoena.— Burn, 1989: pl. 48.5 (photo)
Ceratosoma amoena.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 129 (photo: species 163)
Ceratosoma amoena.— Edgar, 1997: 278 (photo)
Ceratosoma amoenum.— Coleman, 2001: 64-5 (photo)

Type locality. Whangaroa Harbour, New Zealand

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 3-20 m

Ceratosoma brevicaudatum Abraham, 1876

Ceratosoma brevicaudatum Abraham, 1876: 142-143, pl. 8, fig. 6
Ceratosoma adelaidae Basedow & Hedley, 1905: 156, pl. 10, fig. 3-4
Ceratosoma brevicaudatum.— Burn, 1989: pl. 50.5 (photo)
Ceratosoma brevicaudatum.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 130 (photo: species 164)
Ceratosoma brevicaudatum.— Edgar, 1997: 279 (photo)
Ceratosoma brevicaudatum.— Coleman, 2001: 65(photo)

Type locality. Abrolhos Islands, Western Australia

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-120 m

Chromodoris Alder & Hancock, 1855

Chromodoris Alder & Hancock, 1855: XVII

Type species. Doris magnifica Quoy & Gaimard, 1832

Chromodoris alternata (Burn, 1957)

Glossodoris alternata Burn, 1957b: 17, pl. 1, figs. 10-11
Chromodoris alternata.— Burn, 1989: pl. 48.4 (photo)
Chromodoris alternata.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 124 (photo: species 155)
Chromodoris alternata.— Coleman, 2001: 67 (photo)

Type locality. Portarlington, Port Phillip, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-60 m

Chromodoris ambigua Rudman, 1987

Chromodoris ambiguus Rudman, 1987a: 334
Chromodoris sp.— Burn, 1989: pl. 49.6 (photo)
Chromodoris ambigua.— Coleman, 2001: 67 (photo)

Type locality. Griffiths Point, Port Sorrell, Tasmania

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-20 m

Chromodoris epicuria (Basedow & Hedley, 1905)

Hypselodoris epicuria Basedow & Hedley, 1905: 153-154, pl. 7, figs. 1-3
Glossodoris victoriae Burn, 1957b: 16, pl. 3, fig. 4
Chromodoris epicuria.— Burn, 1989: pl. 49.1-2 (photo)
Chromodoris epicuria.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 121 (photo: species 149)
Chromodoris epicuria.— Edgar, 1997: 279 (photo)
Chromodoris epicuria.— Coleman, 2001: 70 (photo)

Type locality. Port Willunga, South Australia

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-15 m

Chromodoris multimaculosa Rudman, 1987

Chromodoris multimaculosa Rudman, 1987a: 331
Type locality. Horseshoe Reef, Devonport, Tasmania
Distribution. V(?), T: 0-15 m

Chromodoris tasmaniensis Bergh, 1905

Chromodoris tasmaniensis Bergh, 1905: 69-70, pl. 5, figs. 12-15
Chromodoris tasmaniensis.— Burn, 1989: pl. 48.6 (photo)
Chromodoris tasmaniensis.— Edgar, 1997: 279 (photo)
Chromodoris tasmaniensis.— Coleman, 2001: 73-74 (photo)

Type locality. North-West Coast, Tasmania

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0-25 m

This name may represent a species complex.

Chromodoris tinctoria (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828)

Doris tinctoria Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828: 32, pl. 6, fig. 4
Chromodoris tinctoria.— Burn, 1989: pl. 49.4 (photo)
Chromodoris tinctoria.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 119 (photo: speices 146)
Chromodoris tinctoria.— Coleman, 2001: 74(photo)

Type locality. Tor, Egypt

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, Indo-Pacific: 0-30 m

Chromodoris thompsoni Rudman, 1983

Chromodoris thompsoni Rudman, 1983: 131
Chromodoris thompsoni.— Burn, 1989: pl. 49.3 (photo)
Chromodoris thompsoni.— Coleman, 2001: 74 (photo)

Type locality. Wattamolla Bay, Sydney, NSW, 24 m

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-10 m

Chromodoris sp

Chromodoris sp.— Coleman, 2001: 75 (photo: 'Haloed Chromodoris')

Distribution. V, SA, WA: 10-15 m

Digidentis Rudman, 1984

Digidentis Rudman, 1984: 226

Type species. Glossodoris arbuta Burn, 1961

Digidentis arbuta (Burn, 1961)

Glossodoris arbuta Burn, 1961c: 55-56, pl. 15
Digidentis arbutus.— Burn, 1989: pl. 51.3 (photo)
Digidentis arbuta.— Coleman, 2001: 76 (photo)

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, WA: 0-85 m

Digidentis kulonba (Burn, 1966)

Hypselodoris kulonba Burn, 1966a: 191
Glossodoris kulonba.— Burn, 1989: pl. 50.2 (photo)

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-20 m

An all white species with creamy-yellow notal margins.

Digidentis perplexa (Burn, 1957)

Glossodoris perplexa Burn, 1957b: 17, pl. 3, fig. 1
Digidentis perplexa.— Burn, 1989: pl. 51.4 (photo)
Digidentis perplexa.— Coleman, 2001: 76 (photo)

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-30 m

Hypselodoris Stimpson, 1855

Hypselodoris Stimpson, 1855a: 389

Type species. Goniodoris ? *obscura* Stimpson, 1855

Hypselodoris bennetti (Angas, 1864)

Goniodoris bennetti Angas, 1864: 51-52, pl. 4, fig. 10
Hypselodoris bennetti.— Burn, 1989: pl. 50.6 (photo)
Hypselodoris bennetti.— Edgar, 1997: 280 (photo), 281
Hypselodoris bennetti.— Coleman, 2001: 79 (photo)

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V: 0-20 m

Mexichromis Bertsch, 1977

Mexichromis Bertsch, 1977: 113

Type species. Chromodoris antonii Bertsch, 1976

Mexichromis macropus Rudman, 1983

Mexichromis macropus Rudman, 1983: 158
Mexichromis macropus.— Burn, 1989: pl. 51.2 (photo)
Mexichromis macropus.— Coleman, 2001: 83 (photo)

Type locality. Western River Cove, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, 10 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA: 5-20 m

Noumea Risbec, 1928

Noumea Risbec, 1928: 165

Type species. Noumea romeri Risbec, 1928

Noumea aureopunctata Rudman, 1987

Noumea aureopunctata Rudman, 1987a: 315

Type locality. West of Don River mouth, Devonport, Tasmania, 7 m

Distribution. V, T: 7-12 m

Reported from Port Phillip, Victoria by Rudman (2006) (24 June 2002, Sea Slug Forum. http://www.seaslugforum.net/noum_aure.htm)

Noumea closeorum Rudman, 1986

Noumea closei Rudman, 1986: 391

Type locality. Boat Harbour, Tasmania

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-10 m

Similar to preceding species, but turns brown or black upon preservation. Being dedicated to husband and wife, the patronym is here corrected to *closeorum.*

Noumea haliclona (Burn, 1957)

Glossodoris haliclona Burn, 1957b: 17, pl. 3, fig. 2
Noumea margaretae Burn, 1966a: 195, fig. 7-8
Noumea cameroni Burn, 1966a: 193, fig. 5-6
Noumea haliclona.— Burn, 1989: pl. 50.1 (photo)
Noumea haliclona.— Coleman, 2001: 83 (photo)

Type locality. Portarlington, Port Phillip, Victoria

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-20 m

Noumea sulphurea Rudman, 1986

Noumea sulphurea Rudman, 1986: 384
Noumea sulphurea.— Coleman, 2001: 84 (photo)

Type locality. Jibbon Head, Port Hacking, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-12 m

Verconia Pruvot-Fol, 1931

Verconia Pruvot-Fol, 1931: 310

Type species. Albania? verconis Basedow & Hedley, 1905

Verconia verconis (Basedow & Hedley, 1905)

Albania? verconis Basedow & Hedley, 1905: 154, pl. 4, figs. 1-4
Verconia verconis.— Burn, 1989: pl. 50.4 (photo)
Verconia verconis.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 135, 137 (photo: species 177)
Verconia verconis.— Coleman, 2001: 86 (photo)

Type locality: Antechamber Bay, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, 45m

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-12 m

Family Dorididae Rafinesque, 1815

Aldisa Bergh, 1878

Aldisa Bergh, Bergh, 1878: 38

Type species. Doris zetlandica Alder & Hancock, 1854

Aldisa sp

Distribution. V: 29 m

A greenish species as preserved, with two large yellowish depressions along the mid-line of the notum.

Aphelodoris Bergh, 1879

Aphelodoris Bergh, 1879c: 108

Type species : *Aphelodoris antillensis* Bergh, 1879

Aphelodoris berghi Odhner, 1924

Aphelodoris berghi Odhner, 1924: 53-54
Aphelodoris berghi.— Burn, 1989: pl. 53.1 (photo)
Aphelodoris berghii.— Coleman, 2001: 53 (photo)

Type locality. North-West Coast, Tasmania

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-30 m

Swims by flexing the body.

Aphelodoris rossquicki Burn, 1966

Aphelodoris rossquicki Burn, 1966c: 339-341, figs 10-11, 31
Aphelodoris cf. varia AMPI 375.— Coleman, 2001: 54 (photo)

Type locality. Ocean Beach, Flinders, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-50 m

The species figured in Coleman (2001: 54) under this name does not appear to be correctly identified. AMPI 375 in Coleman (2001:54) appears to be closer.

Aphelodoris varia (Abraham, 1877)

Doris variabilis Angas, 1864: 44, pl. 4, fig. 1, non Kelaart, 1858
Doris varia Abraham, 1877: 209
Aphelodoris varia.— Edgar, 1997: 278 (photo)
Aphelodoris varia.— Coleman, 2001: 54 (photo)

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-20 m

Aphelodoris sp 1

Distribution. V: 0-3 m

A large orange species with sketchy patches of brown on the notum, somewhat akin to AMPI 374 from 5 m, Bass Strait (Coleman 2001: 54).

Aphelodoris sp 2

Distribution. V: 43 m

A small (20 mm) creamy-yellow species with a series of maroon spots in the median area of the notum, and traces of brownish concentric lines submarginally. Swims by strongly flexing the body.

Archidoris Bergh, 1878

Archidoris Bergh, 1878: 616

Type species. Doris tuberculata Cuvier, 1804, non Müller, 1778
= *Doris pseudoargus* Rapp, 1827

Genus synonymized with *Doris* (Valdés, 2002).

Archidoris wellingtonensis (Abraham, 1877)

Doris wellingtonensis Abraham, 1877: 259, pl. 29, figs. 27-28
Archidoris wellingtonensis.— Willan & Coleman, 1984: 32, 33, fig.90 (photo)
Archidoris wellingtonensis.— Coleman, 2001: 55 (photo)

Type locality. New Zealand

Distribution. V, T, NZ: 0-50 m

Doris Linnaeus, 1758

Doris Linnaeus, 1758: 653

Type species. Doris verrucosa Linnaeus, 1758

Doris cameroni (Allan, 1947)

Archidoris cameroni Allan, 1947: 450, pl. 42, figs. 6, 7
Doris cf. cameroni.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 105 (photo: species 126)
Doris cf. cameroni.— Coleman, 2001: 56 (photo)

Type locality. Angourie Pool, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-60 m

This name may involve more than one species.

Doris sp 1

Doris sp.— Coleman, 2001: 57 (photo: 'Eastern Doris')

Distribution. V: 0 m

Bright yellow in colour with a few white star-like marks on the notum. This is possibly the species figured in Coleman (2001:57) as "Eastern Doris".

Doris sp 2

Distribution. V: 10-12 m

A small (≈10mm) elongate oval species of low profile with gills close to posterior end of notum, colour pale yellow with transverse brown bar at level of rhinophores and narrow brown notal margin, notal papillae polygonal, flattened on top with one to five small dark integumental spots.

Doriopsis Pease, 1860

Doriopsis Pease, 1860a: 32

Type species. Doriopsis granulosa Pease, 1860

Genus synonymized with *Doris* (Valdés, 2002).

Doriopsis flabellifera (Chesseman, 1881)

Doris flabellifera Cheeseman, 1881: 222-223

Type locality. Auckland Harbour, New Zealand

Distribution. V, NZ: 0-20 m

Figured in Willan & Coleman (1984: 35, fig. 104).

Neodoris Baba, 1938

Neodoris Baba, 1938: 13

Type species. Neodoris tricolor Baba, 1938

Genus synonymized with *Doris* (Valdés, 2002).

Neodoris chrysoderma (Angas, 1864)

Doris chrysoderma Angas, 1864: 46, pl. 4, fig. 3
Praegliscita chrysoderma.— Burn, 1957b: 19, pl. 1, fig. 1-5
Neodoris chrysoderma.— Burn, 1989: pl. 51.6 (photo)
Neodoris chrysoderma.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 102, 104 (photo: species 124)
Neodoris chrysoderma.— Edgar, 1997: 278 (photo)
Neodoris chrysoderma.— Coleman, 2001: 57 (photo)

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-50 m

Family Discodorididae Bergh, 1891

Alloiodoris Bergh, 1904

Alloiodoris Bergh, 1904: 41

Type species. Alloiodoris marmorata Bergh, 1904

Alloiodoris marmorata Bergh, 1904

Alloiodoris marmorata Bergh, 1904: 42-44, pl. 3, figs. 12-19
Alloiodoris marmorata.— Coleman, 2001: 53 (photo)

Type locality. North-West Coast, Tasmania

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-33 m

Discodoris Bergh, 1877

Discodoris Bergh, 1877a: 61

Type species. Discodoris boholiensis Bergh, 1877

Discodoris crawfordi Burn, 1969

Discodoris crawfordi Burn, 1969: 84-85, figs 19-24
Discodoris cf. *crawfordi.*— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 99 (photo: species 116)
Discodoris crawfordi.— Coleman, 2001: 55 (photo)

Type locality. South Channel, Port Phillip, Victoria, 18 m

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 5-30 m

Discodoris palma Allan, 1933

Discodoris palma Allan, 1933: 448-449, pl. 56, figs. 11, 12
Discodoris palma.— Willan & Coleman, 1984: 36, 37, fig.111 (photo)
Discodoris palma.— Coleman, 2001: 56 (photo)

Type locality. Pussy Cat Bay, Cape Banks, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V: 0-3 m

Discodoris paroa Burn, 1969

Discodoris paroa Burn, 1969: 86-88, figs 30-34
Discodoris paroa.— Coleman, 2001: 56 (photo)

Type locality. Shoreham, Westernport, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-48 m

Discodoris turia Burn, 1969

Discodoris turia Burn, 1969: 86, figs 25-29

Type locality. Waratah Bay, Victoria

Distribution. V: 5-15 m

Discodoris sp 1

Discodoris sp.— Coleman, 2001: 56 (photo: 'Dappled Discodoris')

Distribution. V, SA: 10 m

A pink species with darker blotches.

Discodoris sp 2

Distribution. V, T: 20 m

A small (20 mm) lighter and darker grey species, broadly oval in shape, the notum with a thick jelly-like skin of mucous. Found embedded in shallow hollows that it eats in a sponge of similar colour.

Hoplodoris Bergh, 1880

Hoplodoris Bergh, 1880a: 51

Type species. Hoplodoris desmoparypha Bergh, 1880 = *Doris grandiflora* Pease, 1860

Hoplodoris nodulosa (Angas, 1864)

Doris nodulosa Angas, 1864: 48, pl. 4, fig. 6
Doris pustulata Abraham, 1877
Homoiodoris novaezelandiae Bergh, 1904
Hoplodoris nodulosa.— Burn, 1989: pl. 52.6 (photo)
Hoplodoris nodulosa.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 102, 104 (photo: species 125)
Hoplodoris nodulosa.— Coleman, 2001: 57 (photo)

Type locality. Coodgee Bay, Sydney, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-55 m

Genus and species reviewed and redescribed by Fahey & Gosliner (2003).

Jorunna Bergh, 1876

Jorunna Bergh, 1876: 414

Type species. Doris johnstoni Alder & Hancock, 1845 = *Doris tomentosa* Cuvier, 1804

Jorunna hartleyi (Burn, 1958)

Rostanga hartleyi Burn, 1958: 28, pl. 7, figs. 12, 13, text fig. 5

Type locality. Breamlea, Victoria

Distribution. V, T: 0-10 m

Jorunna pantherina (Angas, 1864)

Doris pantherina Angas, 1864: 47-48, pl. 4, fig. 5
Jorunna pantherina.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 108, 110 (photo: species 134)
Jorunna pantherina.— Coleman, 2001: 59 (photo)

Type locality. Coodgee Bay, Sydney, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, NZ: 0-5 m

Jorunna sp

Halgerda graphica.— Burn, 1957: 12

Distribution. NSW, V, SA, WA: 0-25 m

Mistakenly identified and reported from Victoria as *Halgerda graphica* Basedow and Hedley, 1905 by Burn (1957).

Paradoris Bergh, 1884

Paradoris Bergh, 1884b: 686

Type species. Paradoris granulata Bergh, 1884

= *Discodoris indecora* Bergh, 1881

For taxonomic revision, see Dayrat (2006).

Paradoris dubia Bergh, 1904

Discodoris dubia Bergh, 1904: 50-52, pl. 3, figs. 29, 30; pl. 4, figs 1, 2
Discodoris egena Bergh, 1904: 54, pl. 4, fig. 7-14
Alloiodoris marmorata Basedow & Hedley, 1905: 152, pl. 8, fig. 1-2 (*non* Bergh, 1904)
Alloiodoris nivosus Burn, 1958: 29, pl. 2, fig. 14
Discodoris dubia.— Burn, 1989: pl. 52.2 (photo)
Paradoris leuca Miller, 1995: 904
Discodoris dubia.— Coleman, 2001: 55-6 (photo)

Type locality. North-West Coast, Tasmania

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NZ: 0-50 m

Dayrat (2005) recently added *Paradoris leuca* Miller, 1995 from southern New Zealand to the synonymy of this species. The writer agrees with Valdés (2001a) that the absence in *Paradoris dubia* of accessory glands and copulatory sacs armed with spines associated with the reporductive organs suggests generic assignment elsewhere.

Platydoris Bergh, 1877

Platydoris Bergh, 1877a: 73

Type species. Doris argo Linnaeus, 1767

Genus reviewed by Dorgan, Valdés and Gosliner (2002). The following species is listed with little new data.

Platydoris galbana Burn, 1958

Platydoris galbanus Burn, 1958: 13-14, pl. 1, fig 6-7
Playdoris galbana.— Coleman, 2001: 61 (photo)

Type locality. Sutherlands Bay, Phillip Island, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-30 m

Listed as a protected species under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act, Victoria.

Rostanga Bergh, 1879

Rostanga Bergh, 1879b: 353

Type species. Doris concinna Alder & Hancock, 1848 = *Doris rubra* Risso, 1818

Rudman & Avern (1989) reviewed the genus *Rostanga*, providing colour illustrations of each of the species reported from Victoria and information on their egg ribbons.

Rostanga australis Rudman & Avern, 1989

Rostanga australis Rudman & Avern, 1989: 312
Rostanga australis.— Coleman, 2001: 61 (photo)

Type locality. Portsea Pier, Port Phillip Bay, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA, WA: 0-20 m

Rostanga bassia Rudman & Avern, 1989

Rostanga bassia Rudman & Avern, 1989: 310

Type locality. West Head, Flinders, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0 m

Rostanga bifurcata Rudman & Avern, 1989

Rostanga bifurcata Rudman & Avern, 1989: 293
Rostanga bifurcata.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 108, 109 (photo: species 132)

Type locality. Inscription Point, Kurnell, Sydney, NSW, 12 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, WA, tropical Indo-West Pacific: 5-19 m.

A new record for Victorian waters: 1 specimen and egg ribbon, 19 m on sponge, Kessops Cove, east coast of Wilsons Promontory, 2 January 1998, leg. Glenys Greenwood. (MV F110092).

Rostanga calumus Rudman & Avern, 1989

Rostanga calumus Rudman & Avern, 1989: 300
Rostanga arbutus auctt non Angas, 1864
Rostanga calumus.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 108, 109 (photo: species 133)
Rostanga calumus.— Coleman, 2001: 62 (photo)

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-30 m

Type locality. Woolgoolga, NSW

Sclerodoris Eliot, 1904

Sclerodoris Eliot, 1904: 355, 360-361

Type species. Doris osseosa Kelaart, 1859

Iredale & McMichael (1962:93) designated *Doris osseosa* Kelaart, 1859 as type species of *Sclerodoris*, and were followed in this by Thompson & Brown (1974). Rudman (1978:84) however selected *Sclerodoris tuberculata* Eliot, 1904 as type

species, and Valdés & Gosliner (2001:166) and Valdés (2001a:296) subsequently re-designated the same species as type. As justification for their action, Valdés & Gosliner (2001) expressed doubt as to the identification of the material identified by Eliot (1904) as *Doris osseosa*.

Sclerodoris tarka Burn, 1969

Sclerodoris tarka Burn, 1969: 88-90, figs 35-40

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. V, T: 0-43 m

The species figured in Burn (1989: pl 52, fig.4) under this name is *Sclerodoris* sp. below.

Sclerodoris trenberthi (Burn, 1962)

Asteronotus (Tumbia) trenberthi Burn, 1962a: 161-163, pl. 1, figs. 3-5, text figs. 13, 14
Sclerodoris trenberthi.— Burn, 1989: pl. 52.5 (photo)

Type locality. Fiddlers Bay, Spencer Gulf, South Australia

Distribution. V, SA: 0-10 m

Sclerodoris sp

Sclerodoris tarka.— Burn, 1989: pl. 52.4 (photo)

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-12 m

A brownish-orange species to 40 mm long, notum crowded with small conical papillae interspersed with scattered larger papillae, always with a prebranchial brown patch. Figured in Burn (1989: pl.52.4), where it is misidentified as *Sclerodoris tarka*.

Thordisa Bergh, 1877

Thordisa Bergh, 1877b: 540

Type species. Thordisa maculigera Bergh, 1877

Thordisa sanguinea Baba, 1955

Thordisa sanguinea Baba, 1955: 47, pl. 10, figs. 25, 26, text fig. 25
Thordisa sanguinea.— Coleman, 2001: 62 (photo)

Type locality. Sagami Bay, Japan, 10 m

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, Japan: 0-15 m

Thordisa verrucosa (Crosse in Angas, 1864)

Goniodoris verrucosa Crosse in Angas, 1864: 56-57, pl. 5, fig. 4
Thordisa sabulosa Burn, 1957: 20, pl. 1, fig. 6-9
Thordisa verrucosa.— Coleman, 2001: 63 (photo)

Type locality. Shark Island, Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V: 0-65 m

Trippa Bergh, 1877

Trippa Bergh, 1877a: 63

Type species. Trippa ornata Bergh, 1877

Valdés & Gosliner (2001:111) synonymized *Trippa* with *Atagema* J. E. Gray, 1850. Their concept of the type species of *Atagema*, *Doris carinata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832 was based upon examination of the 9 mm long, poorly preserved syntype and portion of its radula, and the brief description and figure of living material identified by Willan and Coleman (1984: species 100) as *Atagema carinata*. Bergh's (1904: 39-41, pl. 3, fig. 8-11) description and figures refer to the same large (to 70 mm) species that Willan and Coleman (1984) had before them, but this species is not necessarily Quoy & Gaimard's (1832) small species. Bergh's *Atagema carinata* has a very long, winding, slender prostate and very short muscular vas deferens (Burn, pers. obs.).

Trippa albata Burn, 1962

Trippa albata Burn, 1962c: 101, fig 5

Type locality. Sutherlands Bay, Phillip Island, Victoria

Distribution. V, WA: 0-74 m

Suborder Dendronotina

Family Tritoniidae Lamarck, 1809

Marianina Pruvot-Fol, 1930

Marianina Pruvot-Fol, 1930: 229

Type species. Mariana rosea Pruvot-Fol, 1930

Marianina is retained in Tritoniidae following Willan (1988), rather than maintaining a separate family for this monotypic genus.

Marianina rosea (Pruvot-Fol, 1930)

Mariana rosea Pruvot-Fol, 1930: 229
Marianina rosea.— Willan & Coleman, 1984: 50, 51, fig. 165 (photo)
Marianina rosea.— Burn, 1989: pl. 43.5 (photo)
Marianina rosea.— Marshall & Willan, 1999: 247, fig. 233 (photo)
Marianina rosea.— Coleman, 2001: 95 (photo)

Type locality. Kuto, New Caledonia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, tropical and temperate Indo-Pacific: 0-25 m

Marioniopsis Odhner, 1934

Marioniopsis Odhner, 1934: 286

Type species. Tritonia cyanobranchiata Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828

Smith & Gosliner (2005) suggest uniting *Marioniopsis* with the earlier *Marionia* Vayssière, 1877.

Marioniopsis platyctenea Willan, 1988

Marioniopsis platyctenea Willan, 1988: 49
Marioniopsis platyctenea.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 168, 170 (photo: species 219)

Type locality. Julian Rocks, Cape Byron, NSW, 11 m

Distribution. NSW, V, T, WA: 3-20 m

Paratritonia Baba, 1949

Paratritonia Baba, 1949: 84-85, 166

Type species. Paratritonia lutea Baba, 1949

Paratritonia lutea Baba, 1949

Paratritonia lutea Baba, 1949: 85-86, 166, pl. 34, figs. 123, text figs. 104-106
Paratritonia cf. lutea 'Sea Fan Tritonia'.— Coleman, 2001: 96 (photo)

Type locality. Sagami Bay, Japan, 60-100 m

Distribution. V, SA, Japan: 3-10 m

Probably needs to be re-identified.

Tritonia Cuvier, 1797

Tritonia Cuvier, 1797: 387

Type species. Tritonia hombergii Cuvier, 1803

Tritonia sp 1

Distribution. V: 0 m

Small (<10 mm), pale bluish pink, long velar processes.

Tritonia sp 2

Distribution. V: 0-5 m

Small (<10 mm), fawn to pale brown, velum with projecting corners only, branching of lateral processes ill-formed.

Tritonia sp 3

Tritonia sp.— Coleman, 2001: 97 (photo: 'Patchwork Tritonia')
Tritonia sp.— Coleman, 2001: 97 (photo: 'Carijoa Tritonia')

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-30 m

To 30 mm length, orange body with white velar and lateral processes

Tritonia sp 4

Tritonia sp.— Coleman, 2001: 97 (photo: 'Latticed Tritonia')

Distribution. V: 3-10 m

To 25 mm length, white body with paler whitish patches, velar and lateral processes white.

Tritonia sp 5

Distribution. V: 5 m

To 20 mm length, fawn body with brown reticulum on notum, velar and lateral processes brownish.

Tritonia sp 6

Distribution. V: 50 m

To 15 mm length, notum papillose in known preserved material. A deeper water species possibly to be identified with a tropical or subtropical species.

Tritonia sp 7

Distribution. V: 600 m

To 30 mm length, in life body blotched red and fawn.

Tritonia sp 8

Tritonia nilsodhneri.— Coleman, 2001: 97 (photo)

Distribution. NSW, V: 8-20 m

To 25 mm length, body colour orange, notum whitish (NSW) or with pale whitish tracery (V). Figured in Coleman (2001: 97), where it is misidentified as the western European *Tritonia nilsodhneri* Ev. Marcus, 1983.

Family Dendronotidae Allman, 1845

Dendronotus Alder & Hancock, 1845

Dendronotus Alder & Hancock, 1845: 47, fam. 3, pl. 3

Type species. Doris arborescens Müller, 1776,? = *Amphitrite frondosa* Ascanius, 1774

Dendronotus sp

Distribution. V, T: 10-80 m

Small (<10 mm) pinkish-red species with densely ramose lateral appendages. Known only from subtidal to deep water.

Family Dotidae Gray, 1845

Doto Oken, 1815

Doto Oken, 1815: 278

Type species. Doris coronata Gmelin, 1791

Doto ostenta Burn, 1958

Doto ostentus Burn, 1958: 16, pl. 1, fig 5, text fig 9
Doto ostenta.— Burn, 1989: pl. 56.5(photo)
Doto ostenta.— Beesely et al., 1998: pl. 36, figs 6-7(photo)
Doto ostenta.— Coleman, 2001: 99(photo)

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0-85 m

A rare wholly black form may represent another species. This is the only *Doto* species in Victorian waters with a black spot in the tip of the secondary papillae on the cerata.

Doto pita Er.Marcus, 1955

Doto pita Er. Marcus, 1955: 169-170, pl. 24, figs. 161-167
Doto pita.— Coleman, 2001: 99 (photo)

Type locality. São Sebastião, Brazil

Distribution. V, NZ, Japan: 0-95 m

Originally described from Brazil, *Doto pita* has since been reported from many of the world's seas. Cerata irregularly shaped, rather angular.

Doto sp 1

Distribution. V: 0 m

Cerata strongly curved, secondary papillae on outer side only. Similar to the North Atlantic *Doto doerga* Ev. & Er. Marcus, 1963

Doto sp 2

Doto sp.— Coleman, 2001: 99 (photo: 'Red Backed Doto')

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 5-33 m

White body with red stripe along middle of notum branching to each rhinophore, secondary papillae on cerata brownish.

Doto sp 3

Doto sp.— Coleman, 2001: 99 (photo: 'Coleman's Doto')

Distribution. V, T: 10-40 m

White body with pink spots on sides and notum, cerata long, fawn.

Doto sp 4

Distribution. V: 30 m

Cerata orange with black speckling.

Family Scyllaeidae Alder & Hancock, 1855

Crosslandia Eliot, 1902

Crosslandia Eliot, 1902: 64

Type species. Crosslandia fusca Eliot, 1902 = *Crosslandia viridis* Eliot, 1902

Crosslandia viridis Eliot, 1902

Crosslandia viridis Eliot, 1902: 64-68, pl. 5, figs 1-8, text figs. 2-4
Crosslandia viridis.— Burn, 1989: pl. 56.3 (photo)
Crosslandia viridis.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 174 (photo: species 224)
Crosslandia viridis.— Coleman, 2001: 100 (photo)

Type locality. Zanzibar, Africa

Distribution. Q, V, WA, tropical Indo-Pacific: 0-10 m

Scyllaea Linnaeus, 1758

Scyllaea Linnaeus, 1758: 656

Type species. Scyllaea pelagica Linnaeus, 1758

Scyllaea pelagica Linnaeus, 1758

Scyllaea pelagica Linnaeus, 1758: 656
Scyllaea pelagica.— Burn, 1989: pl. 56.2 (photo)
Scyllaea pelagica.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 173 (photo: species 223)
Scyllaea pelagica.— Coleman, 2001: 100 (photo)

Type locality. "in Pelagi Fuco Natante"

Distribution. All tropical and temperate seas: 5-10 m

First reported from Victoria by Hedley (1895).

Family Tethydidae Rafinesque, 1815

Melibe Rang, 1829

Melibe Rang, 1829: 129

Type species. Melibe rosea Rang, 1829

Melibe australis (Angas, 1864)

Melibaea australis Angas, 1864: 62-62, pl. 6, fig. 2
Melibe australis.— Burn, 1989: pl. 56.4 (photo)
Melibe australis.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 174, 175 (photo: species 225)
Melibe australis.— Coleman, 2001: 100 (photo)

Type locality. Watsons Bay, Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-10 m

Melibe maugeana Burn, 1960

Melibe pellucida Burn, 1957b: 24, pl. 3, fig. 5-7, non Bergh, 1904
Melibe maugeana Burn, 1960c: 70

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Cerata long, round in section, single or double pointed at apex, rhinophore sheath with wing-like keel behind.

Melibe sp 1

Distribution. V: 0 m

Cerata short, swollen, club-shaped, with finely-pointed short papillae all over.

Melibe sp 2

Distribution. V: 0 m

Like *Melibe maugeana*, but with long slender papillae projecting from cerata.

Melibe sp 3

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Body greenish orange, angular; cerata long, apically wedge-shaped.

Suborder Arminina

Family Arminidae Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923

Armina Rafinesque, 1814

Armina Rafinesque, 1814b: 30

Type species. Armina tigrina Rafinesque, 1814

Armina sp 1

Armina sp.— Edgar, 1997: 283 (photo)
Dermatobranchus sp.— Coleman, 2001: 103 (photo: 'Coastal Dermatobranchus')

Distribution. NSW, V, SA, WA: 2-55 m

A periodically common black and white species.

Armina sp 2

Distribution. V: 55 m

Greenish animal with minute dark spots, known from dredged specimens. Probably to be identified with a warmer species occurring in Queensland or New South Wales.

Dermatobranchus van Hasselt, 1824

Dermatobranchus van Hasselt, 1824: 37

Type species. Dermatobranchus striatus van Hasselt, 1824

Dermatobranchus pulcherrimus Miller & Willan, 1986

Dermatobranchus pulcherrimus Miller & Willan, 1986: 384-5

Type locality. Colville Channel, Outer Hauraki Gulf, New Zealand, 55 m

Distribution. V, T, NZ: 0-30 m

Animal pinkish-red with slender longitudinal white ridges on notum.

Heterodoris Verrill & Emerton, 1882

Heterodoris Verrill & Emerton, 1882: 548-549

Type species. Heterodoris robusta Verrill & Emerton, 1882

Heterodoris sp

Distribution. NSW, V: 600 m

A large (>50 mm) species, pale flesh colour in life.

Family Zephyrinidae Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923

Caldukia Burn & Miller, 1969

Caldukia Burn & Miller, 1969: 23-24

Type species. Proctonotus ? affinis Burn, 1958

Caldukia affinis (Burn, 1958)

Proctonotus ? affinis Burn, 1958: 32-33, pl. 7, figs. 15, text fig. 8
Caldukia affinis.— Burn, 1989: pl. 56.1 (photo)
Caldukia affinis.— Coleman, 2001: 104 (photo)

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0-55 m

Janolus Bergh, 1884

Janolus Bergh, 1884a: 18

Type species. Janolus australis Bergh, 1884

Janolus hyalinus (Alder & Hancock, 1854)

Antiopa hyalina Alder & Hancock, 1854: 105

Type locality. Hilbro Island, Dee River, England

Distribution. V, NZ: 0-18 m

This species is considered an introduction to south-eastern Australia and New Zealand (Miller & Willan, 1986) from European waters. Reassessment and revision of the species is desirable.

Janolus sp 1

Janolus sp.— Coleman, 2001: 104 (photo: 'Ringed Janolus')

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-20 m

An orange species with numerous crowded smooth cerata. Victorian and Tasmanian specimens attain 15-20 mm in length, elsewhere it can exceed 40 mm. May involve more than one species.

Janolus sp 2

Antiopella sp.— Coleman, 2001: 103 (photo: 'Lined Antiopella')

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

A pale species with brown patches on the body and silvery-white lines along the cerata.

Janolus sp 3

Distribution. V: 0-3 m

Differs from preceding species by irregular bands of golden flecks around the cerata.

Family Madrellidae Preston, 1911

Madrella Alder & Hancock, 1864

Madrella Alder & Hancock, 1864: 141-142

Type species. Madrella ferruginosa Alder & Hancock, 1864

Madrella sanguinea (Angas, 1864)

Janus sanguineus Angas, 1864: 63-64, pl. 6, fig. 5
Madrella sanguinea.— Burn, 1989: pl. 55.6 (photo)
Madrella sanguinea.— Coleman, 2001: 103 (photo)

Type locality. Watsons Bay, Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-25 m

Lives on, eats, and is same colour as the encrusting bryozoan *Mucropetraliella ellerii.*

Suborder Aeolidina

Family Flabellinidae Bergh, 1889

Flabellina Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Flabellina Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: 40

Type species. Doris affinis Gmelin, 1791

Voigt, 1834 is usually cited as author and date for *Flabellina.* An earlier introduction, from 16 December 1833, is available in Part 38 of the English edition by Griffith & Pidgeon of Cuvier's *Le Règne Animal.*

Opinion is still divided over the question of union or separation of *Flabellina* and *Coryphella* J.E. Gray, 1850.

Flabellina poenicia (Burn, 1957)

Hervia poenicia Burn, 1957b: 25, pl. 2, figs. 7-10
Coryphellina poenicia aurantia Burn, 1962: 109
Flabellina poenicia.— Coleman, 2001: 106 (photo)

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-55 m

Type locality. Breamlea, Victoria

The name of this species was originally mistakenly spelled *peonicia*, and overlooked at proof stage prior to publication. It has been spelled *poenicia* ever since, the Latin name meaning purple-red, in allusion to the colours of the living type material. Article 33.3.1 (ICZN, 1999) permits retention of "incorrect subsequent spelling in prevailing usage"..

Flabellina rubrolineata (O'Donoghue, 1929)

Coryphellina rubrolineata O'Donoghue, 1929: 798-802, text fig. 219
Flabellina rubrolineata.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 151 (photo: species 196)
Flabellina rubrolineata.— Edgar, 1997: 282, 283 (photo)
Flabellina rubrolineata.— Coleman, 2001: 106 (photo)

Type locality. Suez, Egypt

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, WA, NT, Indo-Pacific: 0-30 m

Flabellina sp 1

Flabellina sp.— Coleman, 2001: 106 (photo: 'Orange-tipped Flabellina')

Distribution. V, T: 0-50 m

This species has a purple body with darker extremities, wrinkled rhinophores, and tentaculiform foot corners.

Flabellina sp 2

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Very similar to the preceding species, differing in the broadly rounded and expanded anterior foot.

Flabellina sp 3

Distribution. V: 10-30 m

Separated from *Flabellina poenicia* and *F. rubrolineata* by the presence of long slender tentaculiform foot-corners and mulberry-like clavus of the rhinophores.

Tularia Burn, 1966

Tularia Burn, 1966e: 26

Type species. Cuthona bractea Burn, 1962

Tularia bractea (Burn, 1962)

Cuthona bractea Burn, 1962c: 110-111. text figs. 11-12
Tularia bractea.— Coleman, 2001: 109 (photo)

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA, NZ: 0-15 m

Family Eubranchidae Odhner, 1934

Eubranchus Forbes, 1838

Eubranchus Forbes, 1838: 5

Type species. Eubranchus tricolor Forbes, 1838

Eubranchus rubeolus Burn, 1964

Eubranchus rubeolus Burn, 1964b: 13-14, figs 6-10

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0 m

Specimens recorded from New Zealand under this name (Miller, 1971) need to be re-identified.

Eubranchus sp 1

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

A brownish species (to 15 mm length) with three circlets of bluntly pointed secondary papillae on the cerata, and the anus opening behind two rows of cerata on the right side.

Eubranchus sp 2

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Very similar to preceding species in shape and colour, distinguished by smaller size (7 mm) and anal opening behind three rows of cerata.

Eubranchus sp 3

Distribution. V: 0 m

A small white species with a red patch on the head and black spots on the cerata.

Eubranchus sp 4

Distribution. V: 0 m

A small reddish-brown species with very long tentaculiform foot corners.

Eubranchus sp 5

Distribution. V: 0 m

A small species with inflated smooth cerata, much resembling the European *Eubranchus pallidus* (Alder & Hancock, 1842) in shape and colour pattern.

Eubranchus sp 6

Distribution. V: 8-10 m

Body white, to 12 mm long, striped dorsally and laterally deep red, cerata spirally twisted, grey with six slightly knobby yellowish rings.

Eubranchus sp 7

Distribution. V: 10-12 m

A small (<5 mm) species with white body and slightly knobby inflated cerata, with orange digestive gland.

Eubranchus sp 8

Distribution. V: 6-10 m

A small (<5 mm) species with dense orange speckling all over body, indigo blue tips to oral tentacles and rhinophores, and black digestive gland in elongate, slightly knobbly cerata.

Family Aeolidiidae Gray, 1827

Aeolidiella Bergh, 1867

Aeolidiella Bergh, 1867: 99

Type species. Eolis alderi Cocks, 1852 = *Eolida soemmerringii* auctt (ICZN suppressed)

Aeolidiella drusilla Bergh, 1900

Aeolidiella drusilla Bergh, 1900: 233-235, pl.20, figs 41-46
Aeolidiella drusilla.— Coleman, 2001: 115 (photo)

Type locality. French Pass, Cook Strait, New Zealand

Distribution. V, T, NZ: 0-58 m

Anteaeolidiella Miller, 2001

Anteaeolidiella Miller, 2001: 634

Type species. Aeolidiella indica Bergh, 1888

Anteaeolidiella foulisi (Angas, 1864)

Aeolis foulisi (Angas, 1864): 64-65, pl.6, fig 3
Aeolidiella indica Bergh, 1888: 755, pl. 78, fig. 1-2
Aeolidiella takanosimensis Baba, 1930: 122, pl. 4, fig. 5 a-c
Anteaeolidiella indica.— Coleman, 2001: 115 (photo)

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, wide-spread Indo-Pacific: 0-15 m

Like *Aeolidiella takanosimensis* Baba, 1930 from Japan, specimens from Victorian waters are opaque white with a series of reddish orange diamond-shaped patches, each with a white centre, along the mid-line of the body. NSW specimens have a pale to bright orange body with or without patches along the mid-line, the latter agreeing closely with the description and figure of *Aeolis foulisi* Angas, 1864. *Antaeolidiella foulisi* is an earlier name for the wide-spread species currently known as *A. indica* (Bergh, 1888). It has been suggested that the even earlier *Eolis cacaotica* Stimpson, 1855, also from Port Jackson (= Sydney Harbour), may be identical with *A. foulisi* (Burn, 1965).

Baeolidia Bergh, 1888

Baeolidia Bergh, 1888: 777

Type species. Baeolidia moebii Bergh, 1888

Baeolidia australis (Rudman, 1982)

Spurilla australis Rudman, 1982: 164
Spurilla australis.— Burn, 1989: pl. 57.5 (photo).— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 154, 155 (photo: species 201)
Baeolidia australis.— Coleman, 2001: 115-6 (photo)

Type locality. Pilot Beach, near Laurieton, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, NZ: 0-12 m

Burnaia Miller, 2001

Burnaia Miller, 2001: 659

Type species. Aeolidia helicochorda Miller, 1988

Burnaia helicochorda (Miller, 1988)

Aeolidia helicochorda Miller, 1988: 391

Type locality. Goat Island Bay, Leigh, New Zealand

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA, NZ: 0-10 m

Cerberilla Bergh, 1873

Cerberilla Bergh, 1873: 160

Type species. Cerberilla longicirrha Bergh, 1873

Cerberilla incola Burn, 1974

Cerberilla incola Burn, 1974a: 54-55, figs 11-14

Type locality. Corio Bay, Port Phillip,Victoria

Distribution. NSW, V, T: 0-50 m

Cerberilla sp 1

Distribution. V, SA: 5-30 m

Larger than the preceding species, with two stripes of black along the dorsal surface of each ceras.

Cerberilla sp 2

Distribution. V, T: 20 m

Head with long black oral tentacles, cerata all yellow.

Spurilla Bergh, 1864

Spurilla Bergh, 1864: 205

Type species. Eolis neopolitana Delle Chiaje, 1841

Spurilla macleayi (Angas, 1864)

Aeolis macleayi Angas, 1864: 65-66, pl. 6, fig. 4
Spurilla macleayi.— Burn, 1989: pl. 57.6 (photo)
Spurilla macleayi.— Coleman, 2001: 116 (photo)

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V, T, SA: 0-30 m

It is very probable that *Aeolidiella faustina* Bergh, 1900 from New Zealand (Miller, 2001) and Tasmania (Bergh, 1904) is synonymous with *Spurilla macleayi*.

Family Glaucidae Gray, 1827

This family is restricted to the truly pelagic species, rather than embracing the whole of the facelinid aeolids (Willan, 1987; Valdés & Campillo, 2004).

Glaucus Forster, 1777

Glaucus Forster, 1777: 49

Type species. Glaucus atlanticus Forster, 1777

The genus *Glaucilla* Bergh, 1860 has now been reduced to synonymy with *Glaucus* (Valdés & Campillo, 2004).

Glaucus atlanticus Forster, 1777

Glaucus atlanticus Forster, 1777: 49
Glaucus atlanticus.— Coleman, 2001: 115 (photo)

Type locality. South Atlantic Ocean

Distribution. Eastern V, world-wide seas: 0 m

Open ocean pelagic species, washed ashore after storms.

Glaucus marginatus (Bergh, 1860)

Glaucilla marginatus Bergh, 1860: 325, pl. 8, fig. 9
Glaucilla marginata.— Coleman, 2001: 115 (photo)

Type locality. not recorded [Hawaiian Islands]

Distribution. Eastern V, Pacific: 0 m

Open ocean pelagic species, washed ashore after storms. Far less common than preceding species.

Family Facelinidae Bergh, 1889

Austraeolis Burn, 1962

Austraeolis Burn, 1962c: 120

Type species. Flabellina ornata Angas, 1864

Austraeolis ornata (Angas, 1864)

Flabellina ornata Angas, 1864: 67-68, pl.6, fig. 7
Rizzolia australis Bergh, 1884: 27, pl. 9, fig. 1-5
Austraeolis westralis Burn, 1966e: 31, fig. 11-14
Austraeolis ornata.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 157, 159 (photo: species 206).— Coleman, 2001: 110 (photo)

Type locality. Port Jackson, NSW

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA: 0-100 m

Cratena Bergh, 1864

Cratena Bergh, 1864: 198, 213

Type species. Doris peregrina Gmelin, 1791

Cratena lineata (Eliot, 1905)

Facelina lineata Eliot, 1905: 288-289, pl. 16, figs. 4-5, pl. 17, figs 10-11
Cratena lineata.— Marshall & Willan, 1999: 255, fig. 266 (photo)
Cratena lineata.— Coleman, 2001: 110 (photo)

Type locality. Prison Island, Zanzibar, Africa

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, Indo-West Pacific: 0-18 m

Echinopsole Macnae, 1954

Echinopsole Macnae, 1954: 25-26

Type species. Echinopsole fulvus Macnae, 1954

Echinopsole breviceratae Burn, 1962

Echinopsole breviceratae Burn, 1962c: 124-125, figs 25-26
Echinopsole breviceratae.— Burn, 1989: pl. 57.4 (photo)

Type locality. Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V, SA: 0-10 m

Facelina Alder & Hancock, 1855

Facelina Alder & Hancock, 1855: XXII

Type species. Eolida coronata Forbes & Goodsir, 1839 = *Doris auriculata* Müller, 1776

Facelina hartleyi Burn, 1962

Facelina hartleyi Burn, 1962c: 116, fig 17
Austraeolis fucia Burn, 1962c: 122-3, figs. 23-24
Phidiana hartleyi.— Coleman, 2001: 111 (photo)

Type locality. Flinders, Victoria

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-12 m

Facelina newcombi (Angas, 1864)

Flabellina newcombi Angas, 1864: 68-69, pl. 6, fig. 8
Phidiana newcombi.— Coleman, 2001: 112 (photo)

Type locality. Coodgee Bay, Sydney, NSW

Distribution. NSW, V: 0-10 m

Facelina sp 1

Distribution. V: 0 m

White body with yellow spots on sides and dorsum, blue line on long tail, cerata with yellowish stripes over brown digestive gland.

Facelina sp 2

Distribution. V: 0 m

Species with pink body becoming deep mauve at extremities, cerata white over red digestive gland, rhinophores roughened, foot corners very wide.

Facelina sp 3

Distribution. V: 0 m

Similar to *Facelina newcombi* in size and to *F. hartleyi* in colouration, but easily separated from both by sparsely papillate (not annulate) rhinophores and white outlining of cerata.

Favorinus J.E.Gray in M.E.Gray, 1850

Favorinus J.E.Gray in M. E. Gray, 1850b: 109

Type species. Eolis alba Alder & Hancock, 1844 (non *Eolidia alba* van Hasselt, 1824) = *Doris branchialis* Rathke, 1806

Favorinus pannuceus Burn, 1962

Favorinus pannuceus Burn, 1962c: 117, fig 18

Type locality. Flinders, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Palisa Edmunds, 1964

Palisa Edmunds, 1964:12

Type species. Palisa papillata Edmunds, 1964

Palisa sp

Palisa sp.— Coleman, 2001: 111 (photo: 'Ghostly Palisa')

Distribution. V: 0 m

Phyllodesmium Ehrenberg, 1831

Phyllodesmium Ehrenberg, 1831: signature h_3

Type species. Phyllodesmium hyalinum Ehrenberg, 1831

Phyllodesmium macphersonae (Burn, 1962)

Cratena macphersonae Burn, 1962c: 118-119, text figs. 19, 20
Phyllodesmium macphersonae.— Burn, 1989: pl. 56.6 (photo)
Phyllodesmium macphersonae.— Marshall & Willan, 1999: 257, fig. 274 (photo)
Phyllodesmium macphersonae.— Coleman, 2001: 113 (photo)

Type locality. Flinders pier, Victoria

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, Indo-West Pacific: 0-13 m

Phyllodesmium poindimiei (Risbec, 1928)

Aeolidia poindimiei Risbec, 1928: 246-247, text fig. 87, pl.9, fig 3
Phyllodesmium poindimiei.— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 160, 161 (photo: species 209)
Phyllodesmium poindimiei.— Marshall & Willan, 1999: 257, fig. 275 (photo)
Phyllodesmium poindimiei.— Coleman, 2001: 113 (photo)

Type locality. Poidimié, New Caldedonia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, SA, WA, Indo-West Pacific: 0-25 m

Phyllodesmium serratum (Baba, 1949)

Hervia serrata Baba, 1949: 105, 179, pl. 46, figs. 156-157, text figs. 142, 143
Phyllodesmium serratum.— Burn, 1989: pl. 57.1 (photo).— Wells & Bryce, 1993: 157,158 (photo species 205).— Coleman, 2001: 113-4 (photo)

Type locality. Sagami Bay, Japan

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, SA, WA, NT, Indo-West Pacific: 0-20 m

Family Embletoniidae Pruvot-Fol, 1954

Embletonia Alder & Hancock, 1851

Embletonia Alder & Hancock, 1851: fam. 3, genus 14, pl.38

Type species. Pterochilus pulcher Alder & Hancock, 1844

Wägele & Willan (2000:170) refer to *Embletonia* as a "problematic" genus needing further study to resolve its relationships and systematic position. Miller (1977) and Miller & Willan (1991) transferred *Embletonia* and its family to the suborder Dendronotina. Rudman (1998:1015) retained them in the suborder Aeolidina, which is provisionally followed here.

Embletonia gracilis Risbec, 1928

Embletonia gracile Risbec, 1928: 271
Embletonia gracilis.— Miller & Willan, 1991: 2

Type locality. Baie de Canala, New Caledonia

Distribution. Q, NSW, V, T, Indo-West Pacific: 0-127 m

The species name was originally written with the neuter termination *-e*. However as *Embletonia* is feminine in gender, the appropriate termination is *-is*. A review of the literature concerning this name suggests that more than one species may be involved: a small (7-10 mm long) species with few pairs of cerata, to which Victorian specimens belong, and an elongate (to 40 mm) species with many pairs of cerata. Both types of animals are illustrated in Miller & Willan (1991).

Family Tergipedidae Bergh, 1889

Tergipes Cuvier, 1805

Tergipes Cuvier, 1805: 433

Type species. Limax tergipes Forsskål, 1775

Tergipes sp

Distribution. V, SA, WA: 0-5 m

Possibly to be identified with *Tergipes tergipes* (Forsskål, 1775) of Atlantic distribution. Larger specimens (>7 mm) consistently possess two cerata in the right and left anterior liver branches, whereas this is unusual in European specimens.

Trinchesia von Ihering, 1879

Trinchesia Ihering, 1879: 137

Type species. Doris caerulea Montagu, 1804

Use of *Trinchesia* in place of *Cuthona* Alder & Hancock, 1855 follows Miller (2004).

Trinchesia anulata (Baba, 1949)

Cratena anulata Baba, 1949: 98-9, 175, pl.41 fig 145, textfigs 126, 127
Cuthona anulata.— Coleman, 2001: 107 (photo)

Type locality. Sagami Bay, Japan, 0-16 m

Distribution. V, Indo-West Pacific: 0-20 m

Trinchesia catachroma (Burn, 1963)

Catriona catachroma Burn, 1963b: 15-16, figs 1-6
Cuthona catachroma.— Coleman, 2001: 107-8 (photo)

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-12 m

Trinchesia ornata (Baba, 1937)

Cuthona (Hervia) ornata Baba, 1937: 331, pl.2, fig.4
Cuthona ornata.— Marshall & Willan, 1999: 251, fig.254

Type locality. Tomioka, Amakusa, Japan

Distribution. Q, V, Japan, southern Africa: 0-10 m

Trinchesia sororum Burn, 1964

Trinchesia sororum Burn, 1964b: 17-18, figs 11-15

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0 m

Trinchesia thelmae (Burn, 1964)

Toorna thelmae Burn, 1964b: 20-21, figs 16-21
Cuthona thelmae.— Coleman, 2001: 108 (photo)

Type locality. Point Lonsdale, Victoria

Distribution. V, SA: 0-10 m

Trinchesia viridiana (Burn, 1962)

Catriona viridiana Burn, 1962c: 111-112, text fig 13
Cuthona viridiana.— Coleman, 2001: 108 (photo)

Type locality. Point Danger, Torquay, Victoria

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Trinchesia sp 1

Distribution. V: 0 m

White body ornamented with blood-red spots and patches on sides and dorsum.

Trinchesia sp 2

Cuthona sp.— Coleman, 2001: 108 (photo: 'Blue-headed Cuthona')

Distribution. V: 0-12 m

Cerata yellow with a bright blue subapical spot. Figured in Coleman (2001:108) as "Blue-headed Cuthona".

Trinchesia sp 3

Cuthona sp.— Coleman, 2001: 108 (photo: 'Seagrass Cuthona')

Distribution. V, T, SA: 0-10 m

A flattish fawn and orange species adapted to life between the leaves of the seagrass *Amphibolis antarctica.*

Trinchesia sp 4

Distribution. V: 0 m

Known only from preserved material. Cerata black.

Trinchesia sp 5

Distribution. V: 0-2 m

Very small species (to 7 mm), colourless or palest yellowish, digestive gland fawn to brown, speckled with dark brown dots, strongly visible in body and cerata. At times, common in association with the hydroids *Obelia dichotoma* and *Monotheca flexuosa* upon which it lives, eats and lays a small 1½ - 2 coiled sausage of shining white eggs.

Trinchesia sp 6

Distribution. V: 15 m

Known from preserved specimens only. Very similar to *Trinchesia zelandica* (Odhner, 1924) from the Auckland Islands, south of New Zealand.

Trinchesia sp 7

Distribution. V: 0 m

Cerata white with subapical blue band, below which a yellow spot.

Trinchesia sp 8

Distribution. V, SA: 0 m

Cerata white with bright white net-like pattern all over, body with pale blue diamond-shaped patches along dorsum.

Trinchesia sp 9

Distribution. V: 0 m

Cerata with bright pink digestive gland and ochre yellow tip.

Trinchesia sp 10

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Smaller and broader than *Trinchesia catachroma,* but with similar colour pattern, cerata inflated basally, with four rings of yellow.

Trinchesia sp 11

Distribution. V: 0-12 m

Differentiated from preceding species by the wriggly or spirally twisted rhinophores, and the cerata with white tip below which a yellow and a blue band.

Trinchesia sp 12

Distribution. V: 0-12 m

A very slender dull white species to 8 mm long, with long rhinophores, relatively few small, yellow and brown cerata, and a long tail, all overlaid with small silvery-white spots.

Trinchesia sp 13

Distribution. V: 0-20 m

Body pale pink or orange, cerata with blue patch at mid-length and dark red apex, rhinophores irregularly shaped.

Trinchesia sp 14

Distribution. V: 0-10 m

Body mauve, tips of rhinophores, tentacles and tail reddish-purple, basal third of cerata opaque white above which a well-separated yellow and a cream ring, foot corners rounded. *Facelina* sp. 2 is similarly, but more strongly, coloured, and is readily distinguished by very wide tentaculiform foot-corners.

Trinchesia sp 15

Distribution. V: 5-8 m

Head and body with reddish-brown maculations, rhinophores with yellow band below clear tip, cerata long, crooked like an elbow, cream becoming pinkish sub-apically.

Family Fionidae Gray, 1857

Fiona Alder & Hancock in Forbes & Hanley, 1851

Fiona Alder & Hancock in Forbes & Hanley, 1851: contents, x, note

Type species. Oithona nobilis Alder & Hancock in Forbes & Hanley, 1851 = *Eolidia pinnata* Eschscholtz, 1831

Fiona pinnata (Eschscoltz, 1831)

Eolidia alba van Hasselt, 1824: 23
Eolidia pinnata Eschscholtz, 1831: 14, pl.19, fig 1
Fiona pinnata.— Coleman, 2001: 116 (photo)

Type locality. Sitka, Alaska

Distribution. Pelagic, world-wide, washed ashore after storms: 0 m

Acknowledgements

This checklist is dedicated to my late wife Margaret (20.6.1937-29.8.2004) whose patience and forbearance in no small way made it possible for me to actively pursue an obsession with opisthobranchs throughout family life and business activities.

Two people deserve more than special thanks. J. Hope Macpherson (Mrs Ian Black), then Conchologist, National Museum of Victoria, offered guidance, encouragement, and access to collections and library to an adolescent who evinced an interest in the then greatly neglected molluscan group, the Opisthobranchia. She still keeps an eye on all things malacological. Her successor, the late Dr Brian J. Smith, Curator of Molluscs, was equally helpful, securing type specimens and images of Australian species held in overseas institutions, as well as pertinent literature not available in Australia.

The writer is deeply indebted to the Museum Victoria and its many curatorial and staff members who have greatly helped with access to collection and library, to the many members of the Victorian Branch of the Malacological Society of Australasia, and of the Marine Research Group of Victoria (now part of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria) for specimens collected during field-work, and to diving friends who aided by collecting specimens far below the intertidal collector. Each made it possible to compile this checklist.

Special thanks go the Robin Wilson and Liz Dane for facilitating the production of the checklist, to Clarrie Handreck for organising much of the field-work, to Neville Coleman, Jan Watson, Dave Staples, Ian Kirwen, Paul Dalton, Glenys Greenwood, John Chuk, Andrew Newton, Joan Hales, Leon Altoff, Audrey Falconer, and Platon Vafiadis for collecting and photographing many of the species, and to David Howlett for assiduously working the San Remo area and discovering many still unnamed species. Richard Willan kindly read an earlier version of the manuscript, and greatly improved both content and presentation. Finally, despite suffering time in the field in search of opisthobranchs, and proof-reading a copy of the manuscript, friend and colleague Ken Bell offered much advice on all kinds of molluscan and literature problems.

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